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INTIMATIONS

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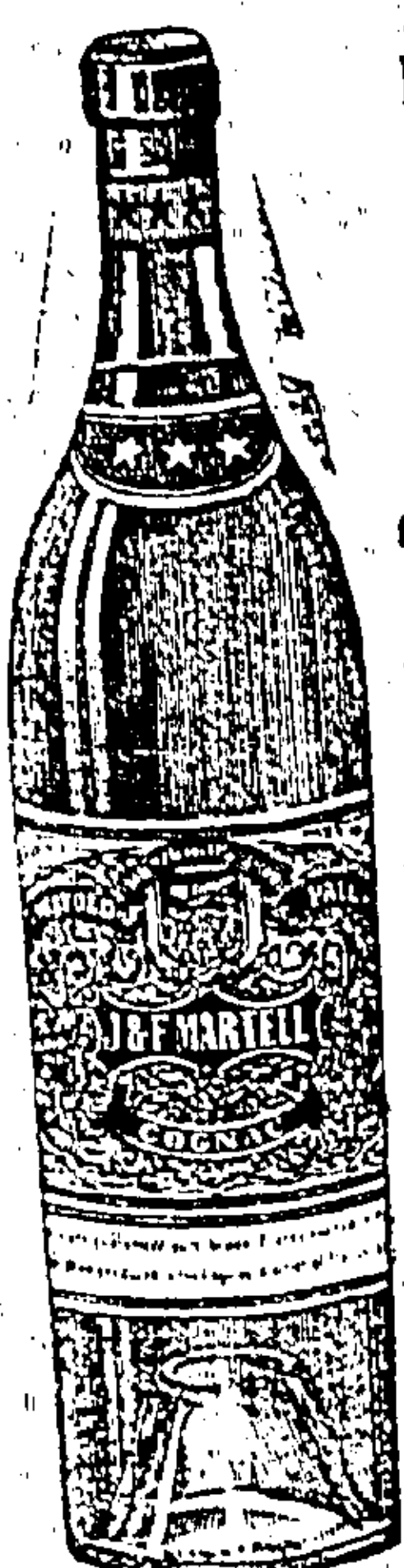
TIME-TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00	every 15 minutes Stop
8.00 " " 8.30	" " 10 " " " "
8.30 " " 8.47	" " " " " " " "
8.47 " " 8.54	" " " " " " " "
8.54 " " 9.04	" " " " " " " "
9.04 " " 9.11	" " " " " " " "
9.11 " " 9.20	" " " " " " " "
9.20 a.m. to 11.00	every 10 minutes Stop
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " 15 " " " "
12.30 " " 12.47	" " " " " " " "
12.47 " " 12.57	" " " " " " " "
12.57 " " 1.04	" " " " " " " "
1.04 " " 1.13	" " " " " " " "
1.13 " " 1.20	" " " " " " " "
1.20 p.m. to 4.00	every 10 minutes Stop
4.00 " " 4.30	" " 15 " " " "
4.30 " " 4.39	" " " " " " " "
4.39 " " 4.47	" " " " " " " "
4.47 " " 4.57	" " " " " " " "
4.57 " " 5.04	" " " " " " " "
5.04 " " 5.13	" " " " " " " "
5.13 " " 5.20	" " " " " " " "
5.20 " " 5.30	" " " " " " " "
5.30 " " 5.39	" " " " " " " "
5.39 " " 5.47	" " " " " " " "
5.47 " " 5.57	" " " " " " " "
5.57 " " 6.04	" " " " " " " "
6.04 " " 6.13	" " " " " " " "
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6.20 " " 6.30	" " " " " " " "
6.30 " " 6.39	" " " " " " " "
6.39 " " 6.47	" " " " " " " "
6.47 " " 6.57	" " " " " " " "
6.57 " " 7.04	" " " " " " " "
7.04 " " 7.13	" " " " " " " "
7.13 " " 7.20	" " " " " " " "
7.20 " " 7.30	" " " " " " " "
7.30 " " 7.37	" " " " " " " "
7.37 " " 7.47	" " " " " " " "
7.47 " " 7.54	" " " " " " " "
7.54 " " 8.03	" " " " " " " "
8.03 " " 8.10	" " " " " " " "

SUNDAYS

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.		
7.30 a.m. to	9.30	every 15 minutes	
9.30	11.00	" 10 "	
11.15	12.00 noon	" 15 "	
12.00 noon to	1.00 p.m.	" 10 "	Stop-
1.00 p.m.	2.30	" 15 "	ping
2.30	4.30	" 15 "	
4.30	5.30	" 10 "	
5.30	6.30	" 10 "	
	6.45		Non Stop
	6.47		Stopping
	6.57		Non Stop
	7.04		Stopping
	7.13		Non Stop
	7.20		Stopping
	7.30		Non Stop
	7.37		Non Stop
	7.47		Non Stop
	7.54		Stopping
	8.03		Non Stop
	8.10		Stopping

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BRITISH SUNDAY LAWS.

LONG SHADOWS OF THE 18TH
CENTURY.

NEED FOR REVISION.

A legal correspondent writing in the
London Observer says:

The discovery that a statute will be necessary for throwing open the Wembley exhibition on Sundays may well puzzle the public who can see "wild west" films seven days a week. Most people would have supposed the exhibition served the better purpose. But the old laws are as work-stunt and Hanoverian laws made to do a patchwork duty because Government after Government lacks the moral courage to revise them and so, perhaps, raises controversial issues. For the same reasons the laws as to betting and gambling are in a similar chaos, with an occasional punner on a white-drive while great swarms of rascals are organised with impunity.

In the present case at Wembley it is not the well-known Act of Charles II. which stands in the way, but a much later one of George III. The Act of Charles II. deals with trading, the later one of 1781 forbidding public entertainment or amusement in wide terms where money is received for admission. The British Exhibition Company, providing a band and a sacred music as well as the exhibition of fishes, which it is nearly fifty years ago, as the Attorney-General mentioned in Parliament. The only recent modification of these old Acts is that the common informer has been docked of his reward, just as he has in respect of lottery prosecutions. Thus, if the proper authorities do not prosecute, the law can be infringed. It seems hardly possible, however, that they could shut their eyes to infringement on the grand scale at Wembley, and the Government's patronage would make even a technical illegality very undesirable. The whole place would then become a "disorderly house" under the old Act, obviously a most undesirable state of affairs.

A TOLERATED ILLEGALITY.

The anomalies of the law are very well illustrated by the Sunday opening of the picture houses. An Act of 1862 gave local authorities power to impose conditions on the proprietors and the London County Council issued a licence to one with a view to Sunday opening. He took the matter into Court, arguing that the Council had no power to impose the veto, since the scope of the Act was limited to safety. He lost the case, but it has since been assumed upon this extremely doubtful basis, that a County Council has power to license Sunday performances. The issue whether such performances would offend against the Act of 1781 was not decided, but there is nothing in the Cinematograph Act to override the old statute, and if the point were squarely raised, it is difficult to see why the latter would not apply. A sharp investigation has left the writer under the strong impression that every public opening of a cinematograph exhibition for money on Sundays is a tolerated illegality. Like such spectacles, prize-fights, and the various kinds of games, the law, which imposes punishment for life on them, laws which are publicly flouted, of course, bring our whole system into disrepute.

The Act of 1781 is directed against entertainments for which payment is made, and if the exhibition were thrown open, or partially thrown open, to the public, it would not apply. It has been held that payment for reserved seats may be exacted if a reasonable number are admitted free. Whether payment for refreshment, reserved seats for bands, etc., would render free public entry profitable will no doubt be considered. But while the public has free access to the set-stuff and banquets of the film, the Hanoverian veto on the Sunday opening of the exhibition seems foolish.

The Act of Charles II. against Sunday trading provides that, in default of penalties, the offender shall be placed in the stocks for two hours. The stocks have never been legally abolished, and the survival of such an anachronism shows that the whole mass of the Lord's Day Observance Acts badly need bringing up to date.

THE POPE ON REUNION.

APPROVING REFERENCES TO
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

At the secret Consistory held at the Vatican for the election of two new American Cardinals, Pius XI. pronounced an Allocution in which he summed up and analysed the current events of the world, in references to the Holy See, with a freedom of expression in similar pronouncements. A short but significant paragraph will give encouragement to those who have been working recently for the reunion of the Churches. Pius XI. is "grateful to all those who, following the impulse of divine grace and of their own hearts, have been endeavouring to facilitate the road of return, dissipating prejudices, stating Catholic truth in all its integrity, and giving proof, above all, of that chief sign of true disciples of Jesus Christ, which is charity."

In speaking of Italy and of certain acts of recent legislation, Pius XI. says: "It cannot fail to console us when we see the crucifix placed in its proper place in the schools and religious teaching made obligatory for pupils of the elementary classes." Then follow references to the new provisions in favour of the Italian clergy, and to the suspension of a projected law which threatened to limit the power of the Church in dealing with ecclesiastical property. This last concession the Pope describes as "very welcome and consoling," but a "partial restitution," and declares that the Holy See can never give up its right to deal as it thinks fit with its own.

It is noted on all sides that this is the first time that a Papal Allocution has referred to acts of the Italian Government not only without blame, but with distinct approval.

Yet the political state of the country calls for more words of warning. The Pope deplores with profound sadness "the scenes of violence that still continue to take place all over Italy between citizens of the same land but of different parties."

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WEDNESDAY, 7th, to SATURDAY, 10th,
at 5.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.THE MOST STARTLING AND AMAZING REVELATION
OF MODERN DOMESTIC LIFEDERELYS PERDUE &
GRACE DARMOND

in

"DAYTIME WIVES."

USUAL PRICES.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

JEAN VALJEAN

BEST MANILA CIGARS

EX LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE.
MANUFACTURED BY EL ORIENTE,
MANILA.

Reina Victoria	100's	\$10.75
Perfectos	25's	3.90
Half-A-Corona	25's	4.50
Corona	25's	6.50
Bankers	25's	7.25

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fitted with GOERZ LENSES.

Dainty Small GOERZ Theatre GLASSES.

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Most cars in Hongkong run on under inflated tyres with the above disastrous results.

Have your wheels examined front and rear for trueness and tracking alignment. If they are at fault in this respect the tread of the cover is subject to a grinding action which quickly destroys the cover.

Keep tyres free from oil and grease.

Start and stop gently and take corners slowly.

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flavor, and it's the flavor
that makes Kraft Cheese
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Pimento, Swiss, sold by
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CHEESE
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PLEASURE HOUSE DE LUXE

Commencing MAY 9th to 12th,
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IRENE CASTLE

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in 7 parts.

A PANORAMA OF THE PLAYGROUND OF THE RICH.

A Dancing Interlude of Charm.

"THE UNFORTUNATE GIRL"

at 2.30 and 9.15 p.m.

(A Marvelous Chinese Production.)

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

CHARMING DANCING ENTERTAINMENT WILL BEGIN ON
MAY 10th to 14th by "OLYMPIA FOLLIES."

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for a SHORT TIME ONLY

A Select Assortment of

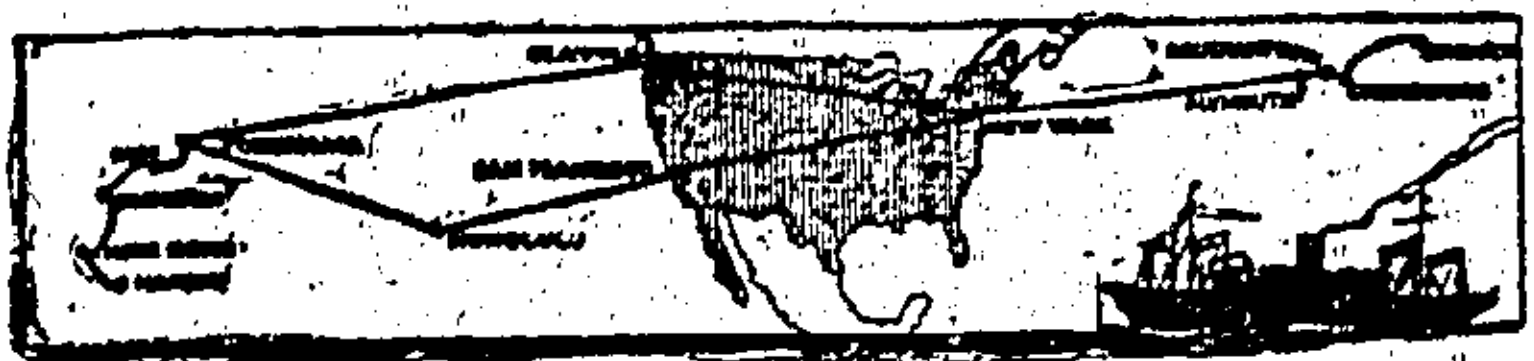
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AND
LACES

At 20% BELOW ACTUAL COST

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SEE THE MOST FEARLESS WOMAN IN THE WORLD
STALK A HERD OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS
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WILD ANIMALS.THE WORLD'S MOST PERILOUS CAMERA
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their
weekly share report, dated Friday, May
9th, say:—The local market shows little or no
change from last week, the continued
tightness of money practically limiting
business to almost negligible dimensions.
Produce stocks in Hongkong, particularly
Rice and Sugar are very heavy and until
liquidation takes place, there is no likeli-
hood of any material improvement in the
Share market.Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks
have ruled steady during the week and
there are buyers at \$1.170 after sales at
\$1.175. The London price remains un-
altered at £132 (middle).Marine and Fire Insurances.—Unions
changed hands early in the week at \$242,
but have since been sold at \$241. Can-
tins have been negotiated at \$720. China
Underwriters after having been booked at
90 cents, are wanted at 95 cents. Hong-
kong Fire have ruled up to \$330 and
Yangtzes to \$23. North Chinas at Tls.
140 are unchanged from last week.Shipping.—Douglas Steamships have
again come to business at \$38 and Star
Ferries at \$35. Union Waterbouts are
enquired for at \$161. Defunct lines at
\$115 have not moved. Hongkong, Can-
ton and Macao Steamboats have lapsed to
a nominal quotation of \$30.Refineries.—China Sugars remain with-
out demand at \$230. Malabars are ob-
tainable at \$184.
Oils and Mining.—Kailas are wanted
at 60/-, ex the Interim dividend of 2/- just
paid. Langkats have appreciated to Tls.
55. Benguet are also better and are
asked for at P2.50. Shell Transports have
eased to 91/- buyers.Electric Companies.—Hongkong Trams
took another spurt and were done up to
\$331, but the demand appears to have
been satisfied and there are sellers at the
close at \$335. China Lights (New) have
been sold at \$9, while the Old shares at
\$13.10 continued neglected. Hongkong
Electric have lapsed to a nominal quota-
tion of \$33.Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharves have not
maintained the level touched last week
and at the close they are to be had at
\$158. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks
have also weakened to a buying rate of
\$148. Shanghai Docks have fallen away
to Tls. 92. Hongkong Wharves could be
placed at Tls. 190.Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hong-
kong Lands, after further sagging with
sales made down to \$104, have suddenly
changed, and buyers now offer \$107, with
no sellers in evidence. Hongkong and
Shanghai Hotels are wanted at \$174 and
\$111 for the old and new shares respec-
tively. Humphreys Estates have declined
to \$22. Prince's Buildings are enquired
for at \$150. Hongkong Realty's are on
offer at \$23.Cotton Mills.—Ewas at Tls. 11.80 mark
a further rise. Orientals could be placed
at Tls. 43. Shanghai Cottons have re-
mained stationary at Tls. 63.Miscellaneous.—Hongkong Ropes have
ruled firm throughout the week and the
price has advanced to \$63 per unit. Hong-
kong Taxis were dealt in at \$4.80, but
close easier. Green Island Cements
(New) are wanted at \$35, while the Old
shares at \$23 have not moved. Lane
Crawfords are on offer at \$104. A divi-
dend of \$1 and bonus of 50 cents per
share have just been declared by this
Company. Watson's have receded to \$24.
China Providents (Old) at \$14 ex the
dividend of \$1 paid last week and the
New shares at \$1.60 are nominal. There
are buyers of Canton Ices at \$3. Dairy
Farms at \$23. Peak Trams (Old) at \$173.
Sincere's at \$133. Hongkong Develop-
ments at \$11. China Buses at Tls. 101.
Forward Settlement Days.—27th May
(Tuesday), 24th June (Tuesday) and 29th
July (Tuesday), 1924.Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on
London to-day is 2/4 and on Shanghai
73.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 9th, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1.175
Canton Insurance	\$720
Union Insurance	\$241
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$538
"Star" Fire	\$34
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 257
Kowloon Wharves	\$135
Whampoa Docks	\$148
Hongkong Lands	\$108
Hongkong Hotels	\$174 (old) \$111 (new)
Humphreys Estates	\$22
Ewa Cotton Mills	Tls. 11.80
Cements	\$23 (old) \$35 (new)
Hongkong Ropes	\$64
Dairy Farms	\$23
Watsons	\$24
Hongkong Electric	\$33
China Lights	\$15.90 (old) \$9 (new)
Hongkong Trams	\$173
Peak Tramways	\$173

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 10th to 16th, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	H'ght.	H'kong. Standard Time.	H'ght.
Satur.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 49	4 0	5 01	3 9
Sun.	11	0 29	6 4	8 53	1 8
		1 19	6 1	9 57	1 6
Mon.	12	5 43	4 4	7 19	4 3
		2 32	5 9	10 39	1 3
Tues.	13	6 2	4 2	10 5	4 3
		4 21	5 0	11 31	2 6
Wed.	14	5 29	6 7	11 33	2 6
Thur.	15	6 46	5 5	0 15	1 9
		6 34	5 8	0 35	2 9
Fri.	16	7 15	6 0	0 54	2 0
		7 33	5 9	1 29	2 2

ALLIES.

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Smokers

and the

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EVIAN for Kidney and Urinal Troubles.

VITTEL (GRANDE SOURCE) for Gout, Gravel, Nephritis, etc.

VICHY (GRANDE GRILLE) for Liver Trouble and Biliousness.

VICHY (CELESTIN) for Arthritis, Rheumatism, Diabetes.

VICHY (HOPITAL) for Indigestion and all Stomach Troubles.

CONTREXEVILLE Tonic and Regulator of Digestion.



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Simplest and most trouble-free type of motor ever invented.

It has the most distinctive and gracefully balanced body of any car
in the market.1.—The Willys-Knight car is the four cylinder motored car that makes the six
unnecessary.The Knight motor is steam principle. The valves are two cylindrical sleeves with rectangular slots or ports
which when they register with each other and the ports in the block allow the ingress and egress of the gases without
obstruction. These wide open passages, particularly on the exhaust side, permit a more thorough cleaning of the
burnt gases from the combustion chamber than any other type of motor, so that every ounce of energy available is
utilized from the explosive mixture, which gives us such tremendous power.

2.—It has no valve to grind and no carbon to clean.

The combustion chamber is completely surrounded by water and an alloy piston noted for its great heat
radiating qualities is used so neither the combustion chamber nor the head of the pistons gets hot enough to bake
the residue from the exposed gases to form carbon while there is still enough heat maintained to handle the explosive
mixture effectively.

3.—It is the only type of motor that improves with use.

While carbon cannot form in the combustion chamber, still a certain amount of the residue from the burnt
gases works up behind the valve sealing ring in the cylinder head and, as this building in process obtains, it keeps
pushing this sealing ring more tightly against the inner sleeve until it completely seals the compression chamber
developing more power with every mile the motor is driven.

4.—It is the only type of motor that wears in while other wears out.

All parts in the Willys-Knight car are assembled with wide clearances between each other and oil is forced
into these clearances under heavy pressure so that the entire assembly is lapsing or wearing in on these heavy films of
oil instead of wearing out. In other words, every bearing in this motor is an oil bearing instead of a metal to metal
bearing which is necessary in the construction of a poppet valve motor in order to keep it quiet with subsequent quick
wear and noise.It has eliminated one hundred and sixty two quick wearing parts necessary in the operation of a cylindered
poppet valve motor. There are no hammering parts such as cams striking against push rods, push rods against
valve stems, or valve heads snapping back into their seats through the medium of heavy springs, etc.

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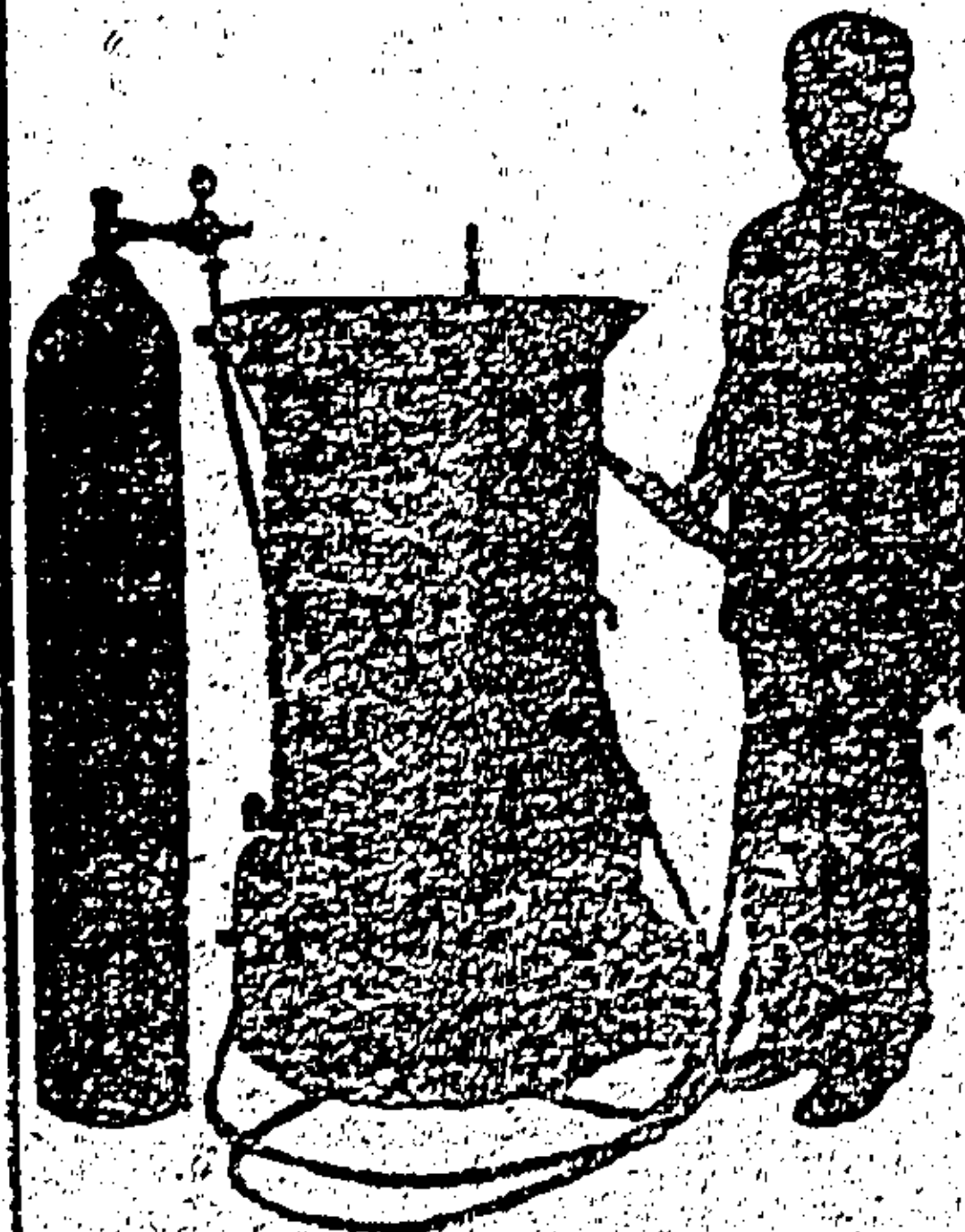
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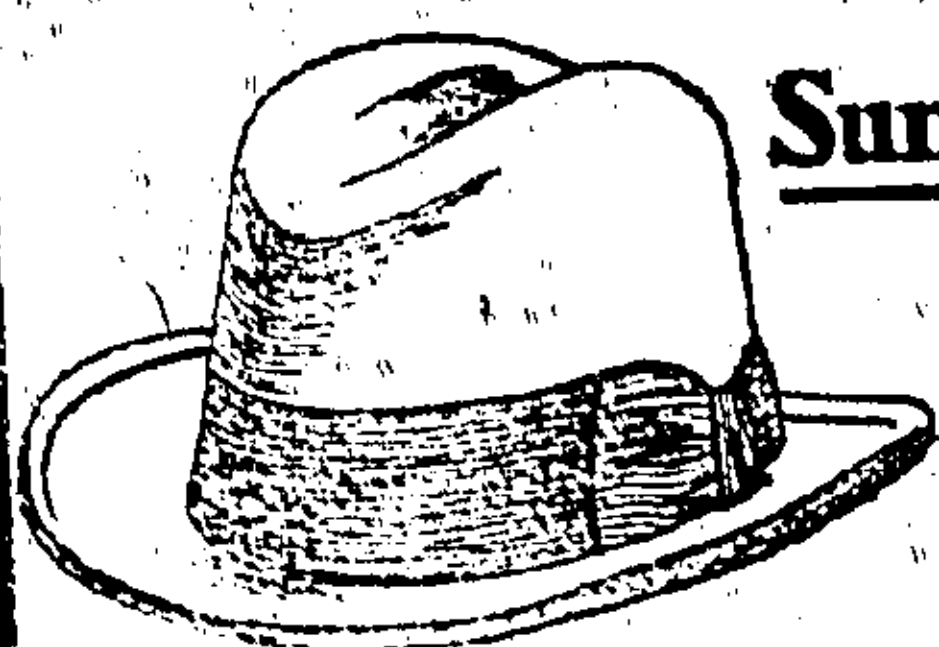
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TSINGTAO—A RUSSIAN SPA?

[BY G. H. DANTON, F.R.S., IN THE "CHINA REVIEW"]

The Summer of 1923 was the first Summer of Chinese administration of Tsingtao after the retrocession of the port and district by the Japanese. It was a bad season; the Lin Ch'eng incident of May 6th, came just at a time to frighten away the timid who were making summer plans, and who feared to travel via the Tsin Pu Railroad to any part of China. They were confirmed in their fear by a carefully arranged newspaper propaganda which told of bandit horrors within the confines of the city of Tsingtao itself. Added to this, though not so widely known, were the accidents to several of the bridges on the Shantung railway, which again gave the people pause before starting on the perilous trip. The writer and his family were warned by Chinese and foreigners alike, not to venture on a summer in so dangerous a district, and it was freely prophesied in Peking that Tsingtao would probably be looted in the season when it was most filled with guests. The summer came, unusually cold and rainy, and was not a social success. The usually animated streets were dead, businesses depending on transient trade were in the doldrums, and the general feeling was that under the Chinese, the city was going to ruin.

The facts were rather different: The Governor was an absentee officeholder, but the Vice Governor, although a recluse with strong Buddhist leanings, was amenable to reason, and desired advice from the foreign community, whose consuls and principal representatives he frequently consulted. The Department of Parks and Forests, under Mr. Lin, a Yale graduate, was most active in preserving the German heritage, and the road building force under Mr. Tang, also an American returned student, was busy in making good what Japanese neglect of the roads had left to do. The police force was inadequate and useless; as traffic policemen they functioned not at all, and there were evidently no regulations for them to enforce against the crowds of disgustingly mutilated beggars which infested the streets of the best residential districts, against the bathing brawlers and soldiers and coolies along the Bund, against the side walk encroachments by rickshaws and fruit stalls, in fact, against the dozens of small offenses which detract so from the beauty of the place and its dignity as a summer resort. The criticism urged against the financial system of the place were to be expected; if Tsingtao has an honest financial department it has more than any other Chinese city, and, indeed, more than some American municipalities. Shipping people were annoyed by some of the exactions of the harbour masters department, and the proposed raising of the port dues to veritable New York figures was causing concern. The Shantung Railroad, the head office of which had been moved to the old German University buildings, was struggling along with poor equipment, weak bridges, a wretched schedule on account of freight dangers, and no funds.

A RUN-DOWN APPEARANCE. In spite of any and all disabilities, it was evident to the careful if not to the casual observer that Tsingtao was providing opportunity for a group of young Chinese to put into practice some of the things they learned abroad, and that they were doing it to the best of their ability, and in spite of a considerable amount of indifference and neglect from the distracted bureaucracy in Peking. Of course, the place had a run-down appearance; 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses and shops were empty; Chinese trade, which, during the Japanese occupation, had been directed as far as possible to Cheloo, to boycott Tsingtao, had not yet swung back to the more natural outlet. Squeeze in minor matters as insignificant as the maintenance of proper life-boats on the beaches, as well as in some larger questions such as the stevedore system at the docks, was pretty generally acknowledged. The export tax on beef, which was collected in the pockets of the military clique at Tai-nan, had actually killed the growing trade with Japan in meat, a trade since monopolized by Australia and America. But, as one business man put it, "No Chinese port ever dies," and there is every prospect that this magnificent German foundation will live again under Chinese administration.

Over 8,000 Japanese had left the city by the beginning of the summer; the small business men were kept going, it was said, purely through Government subsidies and the Japanese "concession," the new part built by Japan after the occupation, was more deserted than the main business street. Japanese influence was still strong, the Japanese schools were still in full swing, and it was a pleasurable sight to see the crowds of Japanese children almost daily on the beach for their exercise periods, to see the splendid spirit of the teachers, and to feel that these children were being given all the advantages that climate and situation offered. Not so pleasant to see were the crowds of Chinese children, the girls invariably bound-footed, sitting idly and dully in the gutters, with no schools to go to and with nothing to do.

CHINESE LACK OF OUTLOOK. The picture represents one of the difficulties of the Chinese; the lack of outlook, of vision for the future. There was no provision made for schools, no attempt to start, with the new administration, a proper development of the educational and spiritual values for the mass of the population. The contrast with Japan is illuminating; though most of the Japanese have left, the schools go on with full vigour, taking advantage of the situation. The Chinese have not yet grasped the necessity of beginning. There are other disturbing elements: the stubborn unwillingness to allow new firms to develop their business, and the sinister stories

of the bribe taking and graft in all public works and in private enterprise where public officials are concerned. Tsingtao's contribution to the question of the abandonment of extra-territoriality is a pity; the "riding" of the Germans who are without extra-territorial privileges. These Germans are mainly ex-cons, about 140 in all, who have returned recently to the place they know best, and as a small shop-keepers and skilled artisans, bring in a competitive element, unpleasant to the local Chinese. The Russians, who have no business, are left much more alone.

THE WAVE OF RUSSIANS. There is another element in Tsingtao which seems to be becoming increasingly important. That is the great wave of Russians which is slowly flooding all coastal China. For Tsingtao, the first trickles came soon after the Russian revolution. The great influx of the spoils-laden officers of Semenov subsided after these spendthrifts had well debauched the coolies and small shopkeepers with their extravagance and dissipation, and had brought the credit of the decent Russian colony into great disrepute. The Russian colony is a rapidly disintegrating group of supporters of the old regime; some have emigrated to America, some have started in business in Harbin, others have joined the vagrant population of the port cities. The backwash is still the five notorious Russian bars which are a scandal to the administration and a shame to all foreigners who come to Tsingtao. Their shameless inmates flaunt themselves in rickshaws and on the beach; in contrast to them the Chinese redlight district is decent, and the Japanese "Yoshiwara" so thoughtfully built directly beneath the Weimar mission buildings, innocent. Besides these types there are the distinctly ragged and professional beggar groups, an increasing problem for the Chinese police in all coastal cities. In Tsingtao, ragged Russian women invade the law Chinese inns, and, impelled by hunger, snatch from the eating coolies, the miserable food their few coppers have purchased.

On the other hand, the hotels and Bund were full of the pariahs from Harbin and Shanghai, those whose careful nursing of war babies or whose accumulations of loot had given them a new lease of life in new environment. Few of these were educated or refined; their public manners left everything to be desired. In their general misconduct, they were ably seconded by other foreigners, who put on in China the manners and morals of "East of Suez." But the flooding of Tsingtao, or any resort, with the Russians, especially with rather too vulgar Russians, will have a different effect on the place from the flooding with equally undesirable Americans or English.

The reason is that, frankly, these Russians are very largely Jews, and it is well known in resort business circles that the Jews drive out all other nationalities. This is happening in Tsingtao. Two Russian hotels have started, and the food is lavish and the manners easy. The bathing beach before these hotels is respectable but frank and untrammeled, and the Chinese standing watching on the Bund above do not come to gaze at the ocean. In some other resorts in China, such a wave of Russians, of persons whom the average Anglo-Saxon feels to be socially undesirable, can be met by the fact that the land holding the solidarity of possession, rests mainly in a closed, restricted group. The hotel life, which varies so from year to year, gives way to a cottage life which has its sets, its own code, and which can look with some indifference on the newcomer, the stray dweller in the hotel. In Tsingtao, aside from the small handful of permanent residents, the summer population is a hotel population. There are no quantities of summer cottages; those that there are, are exclusively occupied by Russian Jews. Nobody at Tsingtao was excited about this fact. The general feeling seemed to be that if the Russians took charge, the other Europeans would simply disappear. There is an American private school in the city, a matter of some pride to the local American community. The principal is a young man who has had a hard struggle to maintain his institution. Recently the situation seems to have cleared, for his school has gradually filled with well-to-do Russians and the other foreigners are all going away.

THE FUTURE. Fortunately, however, the future of Tsingtao is not inseparably bound up with its success as a summer resort. Only it happens that large numbers of people of great influence in China are interested in keeping the place a "nice" summer resort for people of Anglo-Saxon race; this complex, together with the unquestioned ability of the summer resident to make propaganda for or against a resort, indicates one of the difficulties the Chinese have always had to contend with: they are not good counter-propagandists. It also happens that at present the undesirable Europeans are mostly Russians, but that is a temporary phenomenon. Though the Chinese have not yet got the hang of running the place, it is clear that they will, perhaps better than they will run some other places in China. They have a splendid background left by the Germans, and they have a pride in showing what they can do with it. It is only a curious fact that the Chinese still seem to count so little in the public life of the city; that the shops seem so little theirs, that the beaches seem so little of them, and that they have made so little attempt to be included in the social gaieties of the place. When I asked why, the answer was that they still felt too insecure, too little sure of themselves to step forward, or in the case of many of the officers, too insecure to bring their families. Meanwhile, every Chinese who knows that one has paid a visit to Tsingtao, eagerly wants to know how it is going, what one saw there, and how his fellow-countrymen are carrying on. There is no lack of interest in Tsingtao among the Chinese.

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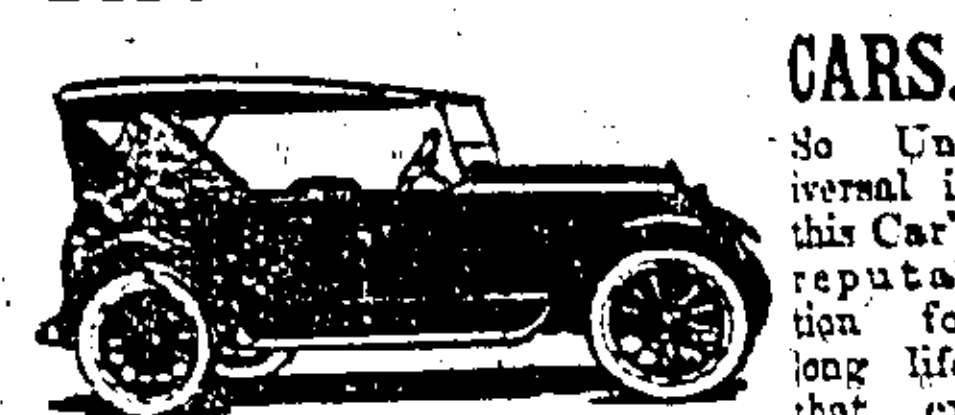


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LANDLORD AND TENANT. IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE. THE POSITION OF STATUTORY TENANTS.

Judgment was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Gumpert) in a case possession was claimed of a number of tenement houses. The case was the one in which an interesting point was argued as to whether an officer in the Secretariat could be called upon to give evidence on matters which come before him in his official capacity.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara appeared for the landlords and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the tenants.

In delivering judgment His Lordship said it was a claim for possession of certain premises held on a monthly tenancy which was alleged to have been duly determined by notice to quit. There were a number of similar claims by the same plaintiffs and as the outstanding question of law was the same it was agreed that they be heard together.

The plaintiffs had an alternative claim based on arrangements alleged to have been arrived at a meeting on January 2nd. The plaintiffs called evidence as to what took place at this meeting at the offices of the S.C.A. and Mr. Nihill attended on subpoena, but the S.C.A. objected that for him to give evidence as to what took place at his office would be prejudicial and injurious to public interest.

That question of privilege was argued by the Crown Solicitor and the plaintiff's solicitor. On looking into the case His Lordship said he considered that it would be desirable for an affidavit to be prepared explaining the position and functions of the S.C.A. This was done and Mr. Macnamara objected on the ground that the argument had been closed and that a Judge had no power in a civil matter to call a witness except by the consent of the parties. As to that objection His Lordship said he was not aware that the discretion of a Judge to suggest further evidence or further argument had ever been questioned.

ESSENTIALS OF A NOTICE.

His Lordship then read the affidavit. He had carefully considered, he said, the cases that had been cited to him and had come to the conclusion, that the true principle of them was that officers of a department when reporting to their official chief should be able to express their opinions freely, unhampered by the knowledge that what they write may afterwards be given to the world. Further His Lordship said Mr. Macnamara claimed only a limited disclosure but he thought he must be entitled to all or none.

In his opinion no definite agreement was come to in the case of the S.C.A. It remained to consider whether the notice was good and sufficient. The case had been argued with much learning, both sides finally concentrating on two recent cases, *Simmons v. Crossley and Queen's Club Gardens Estate, Ltd. v. Bignell*. For the purposes of his judgment he assumed that the Queen's Club case had been rightly decided and that, as a corollary, a monthly tenancy could only be terminated at common law by a month's notice expiring at the end of a monthly term. Did it follow that the statutory three months' notice Section 4 (1) (F) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, was bad unless it expired with a term of tenancy or unless a notice that was good at common law was also served on the tenant? It had been suggested, said His Lordship, that when the ordinance had been fulfilled, the common law rights of the tenant still remained and that he could only be ejected after a notice to quit that was good at common law.

His view was that the sections of the Ordinance concerned (Sec. 4) were grouped as they were for convenience and with a view to symmetry. It was a matter of draftsman's hand but the argument for symmetry could be carried too far as he thought the argument for the defendant was being carried.

Under sub-section (1) of the Rents Ordinance the necessary conditions precedent were the existence of certain facts. Possession must be required for a certain purpose. Having enunciated the conditions precedent, the enactment might have stopped there, leaving the landlord to proceed at common law, that was to say by a month's notice in the appropriate form. But in its solicitude for the interest of the tenant the legislature had gone further, the notice had to contain certain particulars. It must also be accompanied by a certificate from the Building Authority.

LAW AND LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Again the common law right of the landlord was cut down in a further respect. One month's notice, to which at common law the tenant was entitled, was not sufficient. Under this sub-section the statutory period of three months was substituted. It seemed to him to be clearly indicated that the statutory notice was all that was required, and that no notice at common law was necessary. The expression, "notice of quit," was a term of art and must be given its proper value, and he should not be doing this if he held it to be merely one among several conditions precedent. Nor was it necessary, he thought, that it should expire with a term of tenancy.

It was true that the words "which may expire at any time" were not found in the sub-section after the words, "notice to quit," but they might reasonably be implied. Chinese tenement building tenancies often run, not from the first or the 15th of the lunar month; they usually commenced from the day on which the tenant went into occupation. If a tenant had plenty of time to seek new quarters it matter not on what day he was dispossessed. Again it would obviously be inconvenient for a landlord desiring reconstruction not to get possession of the whole building the same day. If the tenants' contention was sound he would have to wait for another month while the tenants went out, some on one day and some on another.

The legislature was presumed to be cognisant of local conditions and in the absence of express enactment to that effect he found it difficult to assume that it was intended to lay this additional burden upon the landlord.

JUDGMENT FOR LANDLORD.

It had been objected that if the plaintiff's contention was correct it would be possible for a landlord to get possession under three months' notice against a tenant from year to year or even against a tenant holding a lease for years. The suggestion was bound to be made, but he thought it was more ingenious than sound. It would be difficult to invoke the provisions of a statute enacted in the interests of a tenant to curtail the contractual rights of a tenant as against his landlord. He had no doubt that the question would be adequately dealt with should it ever arise.

Mr. Russ had also pointed out that Sec. 2 of the Rents Amendment Ordinance, 1924, required an addition of certain words to the certificate of the Building Authority which was to be attached to the notice to quit under subsection (F). The ordinance was passed on March 6th and the writ issued in this action on March 10th. It was agreed that the notice in this action had expired before the law was amended. That was to say the plaintiff had acquired a cause of action; he had a vested right to ask for an order for ejectment and this right had accrued to him before the law was altered.

There must be judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

AN APPEAL.

A stay of 14 days of allowed, the rent and mesne profits to the date of the judgment to be paid into court within 7 days. The stay was granted on the application of Mr. Russ pending appeal.

LOCAL SPORT.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

21 FIGHTS FOR TONIGHT.

The semi-final and final bouts in the Inter-Company Boxing Championship of the East Surrey Regiment will take place in the City Hall to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock. Judging from the displays given in the eliminating rounds on Wednesday and Thursday, some close contests shall be witnessed. The programme follows:—

LIGHT HEAVIES.
Pte. McGreevy (R.) v. Pte. Barthrop (R.); Pte. Squire (C.) v. L.C. Collyer (D.).

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.
Pte. Maxwell (B.) v. L.C. Humberstone (W.); Pte. Eaton (A.) v. Pte. Shepperd (C.).

WELTER WEIGHTS.
Pte. Pooley (A.) v. Pte. A. Brant (D.); Pte. Mann (A.) v. Pte. Barber.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.
L.C. Williamson v. Bdm. Wareham; Pte. Simmonds (B.) v. L.C. Smith (C.).

FEATHER WEIGHTS.
Pte. S. A. Smith (C.) v. Pte. J. Grant (D.); Cpl. Endes (R.) v. L.C. Halcombe.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.
Pte. Blake (A.) v. Pte. Butt (D.); Pte. Joy (W.) v. Cpl. Major (W.).

FLY WEIGHTS.
Pte. Blooke (D.) v. Pte. Brewster (A.); Pte. Mabe (C.) v. Pte. Savoy (W.).
The winners of the foregoing bouts will meet in the final.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNOR.

"A BETRAYAL OF OUR TRUST."

Following is the text of Governor-General Wood's recent cable to the Secretary of War, in which he stated that immediate independence would be a "betrayal of our trust" as regards the people of the Philippines:—

"I sympathize deeply with the desire of the Filipino people for independence, but know they are not yet prepared to assume its responsibility, either from the standpoint of instructed public opinion, preparedness for defense, a common language or economic resources. I am convinced that the President's letter to Spenser Roxas voices the true interests of the Filipino people and indicates the sound, sane, humane policy which should be followed. The present Organic Act with certain amendments is adequate to carry out this policy until such time as the final relations which are to exist between the United States and the people of the Philippines may be determined.

"To grant immediate independence would be a heartless betrayal of our trust and result in turning over the twelve million people of these islands to strife and disorder in the near future, for it would result in almost immediate serious clashes between the Moros and Christian Filipinos, the former being a unit against independence and desiring the continuance of American sovereignty. It would defeat true independence, both economic and political, ruin the sugar and tobacco industries, destroy confidence in investments, with resulting wrecking of the finances of the islands, with attendant idleness and disorder. It would be a serious blow to Western civilization and to the Christian effort in the Far East, and render unavailing or destroy much of our work here."

NOT YET READY.

"I am convinced the true situation in the Philippines is not understood either by Congress or the American people, who have been misinformed and deceived by misleading propaganda and information which has been circulated by the Independence Mission's Press Bureau and others; and I urge that the fullest opportunity for a hearing be given to those who have lived here long years, have had wide experience and are thoroughly familiar with existing conditions. The people are contented and public order is excellent, except for occasional clashes in the Moro country and disturbances arising from fanatical religious outbreaks against the authorities, such as the recent Colurn disturbances."

"I am convinced that the people as a whole in their hearts appreciate the benefits which have come to them under our flag and that our Government here is conducted for their best interests. In the two and a half years I have been here as Governor-General I have received but one petition from the people on the subject of independence, and during all this so-called crisis, during which agitators—and I am sorry to say some of the leaders of the Government and representatives of the United States, I have not received a single signed or unsigned communication of an unfriendly character from any one of the twelve million inhabitants of the islands."

"This tells the story. The bulk of the people want independence at some future time, and generally speaking under our protection. Those who understand present conditions know that they are not yet ready for independence. This, most of the political leaders—indeed all of the prominent ones—have admitted to me, some of the unrepented and very recently. They admit freely that a considerable number of years will be required before the people will be prepared for independence, either from the standpoint of national defense or resources. They all labour under the impression that whatever trouble they may get into, troubles which are certain to occur with neighbouring powers due to racial, immigration and other problems, we will come to their assistance; and they do not realize that once we leave here we cannot return."

U.S. TO CARRY ON.

"I am sure that once the actual conditions are known to the American people and to Congress it will not be the policy of either to abandon these people until they are prepared to maintain a stable government and meet the obligations of an independent national existence. Agitators of false and misleading propaganda have thus far very largely had the floor, and with the exception of statements contained in the letter of the President, and those of the Secretary of War and a few others, the American people have been misled and befuddled as to Philippine conditions and sentiments towards the United States. We should go ahead courageously, patiently and kindly in the discharge of our clear duty to these people and to the world. No greater or more brutal injustice could be done these people than to abandon them under the guise of granting them immediate independence when they are not ready for it; and I am convinced that such procedure would in the end be not only destructive to Philippine hopes and aspirations, but most unfortunate to those responsible for such a policy, once the American people understand the real conditions and see the results of such a policy. We have put our hands to the plow and this is not the time to turn back."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EUROPEAN POLICE SERGEANT CHARGED.

ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION.

"REFUSED TO SALUTE" AN INSPECTOR.

Sergt. Nelson Roberts of the Hongkong Police, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, with being guilty of insubordination in that he refused to salute a superior officer (Inspector Walter Kent) on May 8th.

The case has aroused considerable interest and the Court was crowded with members of the Police amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Weller, Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Sergt. Roberts pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge and asked that the charge be amended as the original charge had been amended to bring him within the jurisdiction of the Court. It was not, he said, the same charge as was read out to him in the Superintendent's office.

Sergt. Roberts also asked for a remand in order to give him time to secure legal advice on the matter.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until Wednesday noon on the defendant's application and fixed bail at \$50.

JUNK RUN DOWN.

The master of the cargo boat 31V reports to the Harbour Office that he picked up a crew of three men from a wrecked junk off Ching Hui at 4 a.m. yesterday, and brought them to Hongkong.

The junk's crew state they were run down by a steamer at about 3 a.m. yesterday. The steamer, they assert, did not stop. The junk owner puts the value of his vessel at \$150. Personal effects to the value of \$50 were also lost.

MACAO NOTES.

AMATEUR ACTORS VISIT CANTON.

The Portuguese community at Canton having invited the members of this society to Canton to give a concert, it has been arranged that it shall take place in the Canton Club Theatre on Friday, May 10th. Of the twenty-six items on the programme no fewer than thirteen will be Portuguese. About thirty-five members of the Society, accompanied by a number of friends, will be proceeding to Canton from Macao.

PORTUGAL'S FAMOUS POET.

Luiz de Camoes, the great Portuguese poet and historian, is believed to have been born in 1524 (four hundred years ago, this year). A suitable celebration is to take place at Macao on June 10th as the soldier-poet was resident at one time in Macao, and a bust of the poet may be seen in the gardens which bear his name.

SOCIAL.

Mr. Carlos Cabral, one of the senior officers of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been posted to Macao, where his popularity makes the transfer very welcome to the community.

CINEMA NOTES.

Jazz songs, classical ballads and classical dancing will be presented by the "Olympia Follies" who will commence a short season at the Queen's Theatre to-night and will perform twice daily, at 8.15 and 10.15. At these two performances, the programme also includes "Slim Shoulders" featuring beautiful Irene Castle and at the other performances will be seen "The Unfortunate Girl," a topping Chinese production.

Having won instant success as a novel, "Ponjola," which comes to the Coronet Theatre as the feature attraction this evening, is likely to prove even more popular as a film, since the producer has not only the author's strong individual note but has also invested the whole story with the finest realism. Picturesque backgrounds of night camps, caravans and Kafir villages make the atmosphere vivid and real in this wholly admirable picture which is sure to delight Hongkong cinema-goers to the utmost.

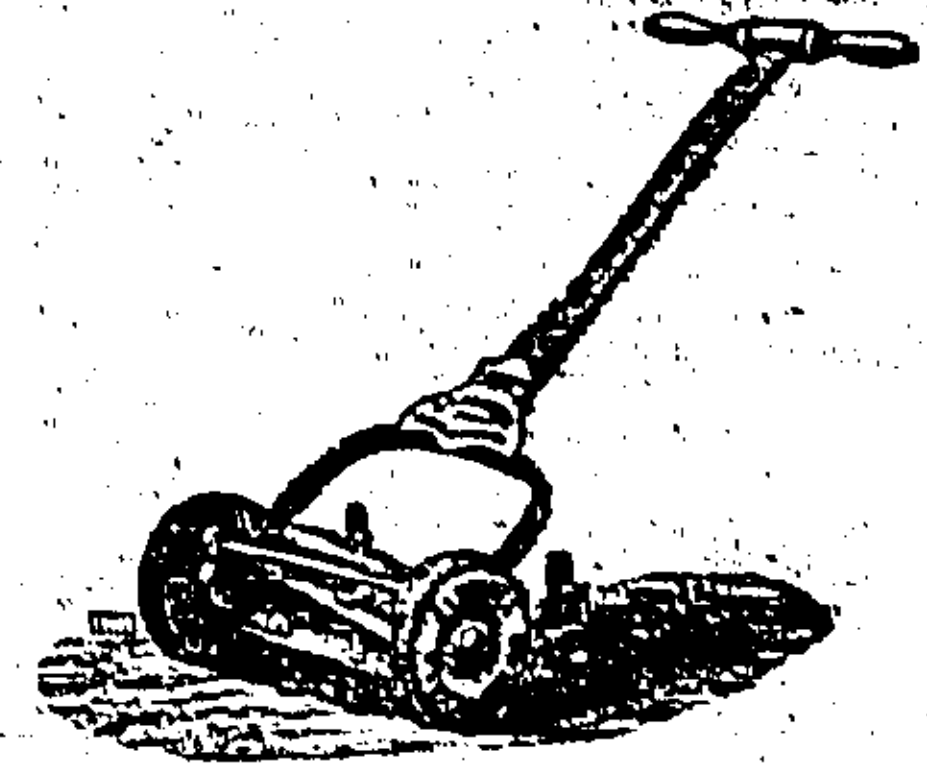
"We must not be swept off our feet by the purely local and artificial agitation produced by a small group fanning the very natural desire of the people for independence but absolutely failing to enlighten them as to existing conditions or the costs and responsibilities which independence involves."

"Most of the serious defects pointed out by the Wood-Forbes report are in process of being corrected but under great difficulties, and will require years for accomplishment, such as development of natural resources, preparation for economic and national independence, and the building up of individual civic courage. The people are too often afraid to express themselves openly and frankly. In conclusion, as I see it, the responsibility rests squarely upon us to continue our work here until we ourselves are satisfied these people are prepared to maintain an independent national existence."

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ANGLO PARIS		LION
10"	70.00	9"
12"	80.00	50.00
14"	90.00	11"
16"	100.00	55.00
18"	110.00	13"
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\$215.00

26" as above and with Draw Rope

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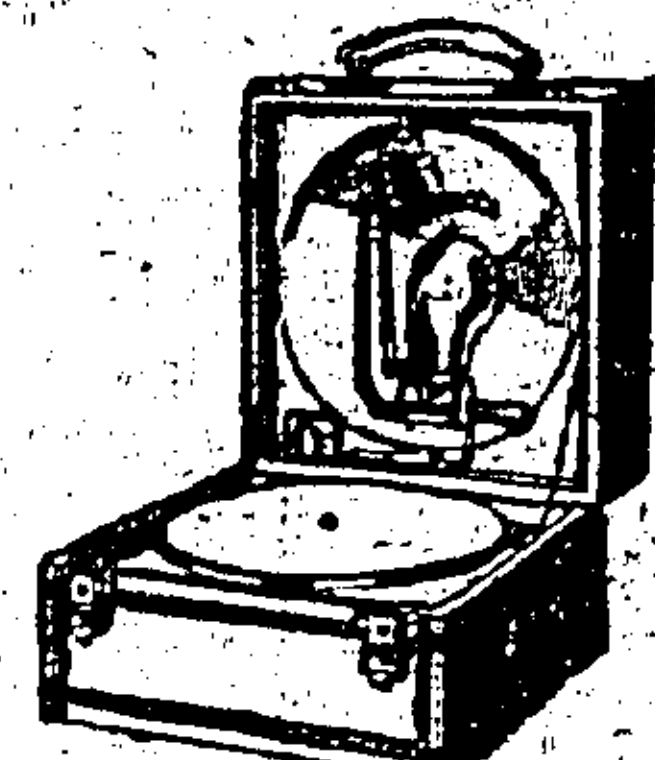
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.
From NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP

"CITY OF ATHENS"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and
extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf,
whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, when they will be
examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
free storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1924.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be
held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong-
kong, on FRIDAY, 18th MAY, 1924, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and the Statements of Account to
31st December, 1923, and of declaring Divi-
dends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society
will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th,
both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1924.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong-
kong, on FRIDAY, 18th MAY, 1924, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the Statements of
Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declar-
ing Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May
16th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1924.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be
held at its Head Office, Union Buildings, Hong-
kong, on FRIDAY, 18th MAY, 1924,
12.20 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors and the Statements of
Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declar-
ing Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May
16th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1924.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

**STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.**

**THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
AND CONTINENTAL PORTS
AND LONDON.**

THE STEAMSHIP

"MIRZAPOR"
Carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from the port at Noon, on THURS-
DAY, the 11th May, taking Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be con-
veyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay
and there transhipped to the on-coming
Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
5 p.m. on the Day previous to Sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1924.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S
LOCAL NEWS.

Is Paper to send Home

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS** will be held at the Office of the
Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 23rd MAY,
1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Agents, together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year ended the
31st December, 1923.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER
BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the
23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1924.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-
ERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on
MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1924, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 18th May, 1924, to
26th May, 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1924.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for
the THIRD EXTRA RACE MEET-
ING** to be held on the 29th MAY, 1924,
(weather permitting), may be obtained at the
RACE OFFICE, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY
BAY STABLES.
Entries Close on the 10th May, 1924.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Certificate for 4 Shares, numbers
25192-25195 issued on 5th June, 1923, in the
Name of IP CHING SUN has been declared
LOST, and should the same not be produced
before 16th MAY, 1924, it shall be deemed
Cancelled and of No Effect.
QIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1924.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Scrip No. 4227 for 500 shares EVO
CORRUM Mills Ltd., in the name of Mr. EZRA
ABRAHAM of Hongkong, together with a
duly executed transfer deed purporting to
assign the said shares has been Lost.
The said shares are the property of the
Undersigned and application has been duly
made to the Company for the issue of a
Duplicate Scrip.
The public is therefore warned against deal-
ing with the said Shares without reference to
the Undersigned. Any person having any
knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said
scrip is asked to communicate with the Under-
signed.
ELLIS & CO.
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G17

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—By the Military Authorities,
A HOUSE, Furnished or Unfurnish-
ed, in the Peak District, or not below Downy
Road Level, for a Period of Two Years.
Applications should be addressed to the
O.C. R.A.S.C., Victoria Barracks, stating
Particulars and Rental required.

TO LET.

**9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, 6-Roomed
HOUSE.** From 1st June, 1924.
Apply—Box No. 731,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes—XL.

OFFICES TO LET—To Let from 1st
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STREET, Ground Floor. Apply—Box No. 23,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL** for the
Session 1923.
Revised by the Members.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

THE CORONET.

TO-DAY.

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

THE OUTSTANDING PICTURE

OF 1924

PONJOLA

FROM

CYNTHIA STOCKLEY'S
FAMOUS RHODESIAN ROMANCE.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit of the Empire

It is that unbroken Even-
ness that is so much
appreciated in DEWAR'S.
It is produced by the skillful
blending of whiskies—old
and ample—DEWAR'S is
simply a mingling of good
things.

Dewar's "WHITE LABEL"
and "VICTORIA YAT"

as supplied to the Houses
of Lords and Commons.

By Royal appointment to His
Majesty The King.

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Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10TH, 1924.

RUSSIA'S TREATY-MAKING
EFFORTS.

The failure of the Dutch negotiations
for a Treaty with Russia does not pro-
mise well for the success of the pending
negotiations by Great Britain. Accord-
ing to a cable from The Hague, the Dutch
Government considers that the treaty
contemplated by Russia would not be
satisfactory from the point of view of
either commerce, navigation, debts or
credits. That is a very comprehensive
condemnation indeed. It will be recalled
that when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald re-
ceived the Russian delegates in London
some three weeks ago, he told them that
he would not give way upon anything
which could be regarded by his country-
men as paying an improper price for
agreement. He said, also, in regard to
trade relations, that the British people
would risk nothing unless they knew that
contractual agreements would be hon-
oured to the last letter. The reply of the
Head of the Delegation to all this cer-
tainly seemed promising. He considered
that there was no insurmountable obstacle
in the way of a complete understanding;
he believed that "if account were taken
of mutual interests"—whatever that
reservation may mean—"nothing stood
in the way of a solution of the question
of pre-war debts and private claims."

Yet debts constitute one of the rocks
on which the Dutch negotiations have
come to grief. Debts to the Dutch are
trifling, of course, compared with the
debts owing to the British, and we may
infer therefore that the difficulties of
agreement on the subject will be pro-
portionately greater. In Great Britain,
in circles best acquainted with conditions
in Russia, no confidence appears to be
entertained that the outcome of the ne-
gotiations will be a Treaty such as will
conform to the principles broadly out-
lined by the Prime Minister in his speech
to the Russian Delegation when it pre-
sented its credentials. In the House of
Commons recently Mr. MacDonald was
asked "Whether British subjects in

Russia are afforded rights and privileges
fully equal to those enjoyed by Russians
in Great Britain?" Everybody, of course,
is aware that there is no equality of rights
at present, but the important and far-
reaching question is whether this equality
will be secured by the Treaty which is
being negotiated. While in Great Britain
all Russians—Bolsheviks or their adver-
saries—enjoy full personal protection for
themselves and their property, British
subjects in Russia at present are not safe
from arbitrary arrest, and are restricted
in many ways in their property rights.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could not but
admit that the rights and privileges in
the two countries are not "fully equal."

One of the London papers declares that
the Soviet authorities are placing every
possible obstacle in the way of free travel.
Foreigners who have to go to Russia, even
at the invitation of the Soviet Govern-
ment, meet with great difficulties, and,
for example, have to lose at least a week
before the Che-Ka gives them permission
to leave the country. This was one of
the reasons for the abandonment by the
Germans of some of their most important
concessions in Soviet Russia. One might
suppose that as the British Government
had declared its intention to accord re-
cognition to the Soviet, every
effort would be made in Russia to see that
British travellers were not unduly embar-
rased by restrictions which may be
perfectly legitimate imposed on the
nationals of other Powers more hostile
to the Soviet. However, if we may judge
from the large promises made by Russia
to the Chinese, the Russian Delegate
will, doubtless, promise on paper the
fullest "equality." There are some
things on which Mr. MacDonald has said
that the British people will wait "more
than formal undertakings." This matter
of the freedom and protection of British
subjects in Russia will certainly be one
of them. Taking the view that the British
Government does that the restoration of
normal relations by the Powers with
Russia is imperatively needed in the
general interests of the rehabilitation of
Europe, we may be sure that it will go
to the fullest possible limit to reach an
agreement. The Russian Government
claims that conditions in Russia are now
perfectly stable, so that money can be
freely used for trade and industry.
Little, if any, support for this assurance
appears to be at present forthcoming
from British firms interested in Russian
trade, though we suppose that a treaty
containing adequate guarantees on the
part of the Soviet, will incline them to
take the risk. In any case, unless such
conditions really exist any agreement
made on the mere supposition or assur-
ance that they do must prove worthless.
Mr. MacDonald, when he received the
Delegation, expressed the opinion that if
the conference failed to reach an under-
standing, the Russians would be unable
to repeat the attempt, and he did not
see where else they could turn with better
prospects. Nor do we.

An earth quake was knocked down on
Thursday on the Praya East by a motor-
car belonging to the World Garage. He
was taken to the Government Civil Hos-
pital.

The master of a cargo boat has reported
to the Police that about 3 p.m. on Tues-
day, a foki dived off the boat which was
lying at anchor off Lung Ka Tan and
failed to reappear.

The small steamers, launches and tow-
boats plying on the rivers of Kwangtung
are still laid up as a protest against a
Military order to increase freight charges
by 20 per cent. for war purposes.

Twenty-nine men have been detained
by the police in connection with a faction
fight between coolies at Kowloon Chai
on Thursday, during which one man was
severely injured and removed to hospital.

Mr. Pao Kwok Wah, postmaster in
charge of the Chinese Post Office at
Shamshui, is being transferred to Nan-
ning. Mr. Pao is popular in Y.M.C.A.
circles and was at one time a director of
the Canton branch.

We are requested by the China Sun
Motion Pictures Co., Ltd., of Causeway
Bay, Hongkong, to state that there is no
truth in the report that "after having
erected a spacious studio at Causeway
Bay, the Sun Motion Picture Company
has now decided to transfer its activities
to Canton." The Company, we are in-
formed by the Directors, is not giving up
operations at Causeway Bay, but is, in
fact, extending its studio there. We
regret having given publicity to the
erroneous report.

K.F.C. ANNUAL DINNER.

GROWTH OF THE GAME IN THE COLONY.

MR. MCCUBBIN'S REMINISCENCES.

The annual dinner of the Kowloon
Football Club was held in the Hongkong
Hotel last evening and was attended by
a large number of the members of the
Club and their friends. In the absence
of the President of the Club (Mr. E.
Cook), the Vice-President, Capt. F. T.
Wheeler, presided and he was supported
at the head of the table by Mr. J. W.
Smith, Mr. Morton, Mr. G. W. May, Mr.
McCubbin (President of the Football
Association), Mr. Mok Hing (South China
Football Association), Mr. R. Hall and
Mr. J. McKelvie (Captain of the Kowloon
1st XI).

At the conclusion of an excellent din-
ner Mr. HALL, as one of the Committee
of the Club, proposed the toast of "The
Guests." In doing so he mentioned that
this annual dinner was unique, for
amongst the guests present there was a
representative of the South China Foot-
ball Association in the person of Mr. Mok
Hing. Throughout the Season, he said,
there had been a certain amount of
friendly antagonism existing between the
different Clubs, but they could not all
win, and whatever antagonism had exist-
ed, he felt sure they had buried it all by
this time. In asking the members to rise
and drink to the health of the guests he
coupled with the toast the name of Mr.
McCubbin, whom he described as being
the oldest playing member of the Asso-
ciation at present in the Colony.

THE CLUB'S POSITION.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast
of the evening, "Our Club," regretted
the absence of the President of the Club
(Mr. Cook). He went on to review the
position of the Club. As they were
aware, they now possessed a very fine
ground, and since their last annual din-
ner they had acquired an excellent pavil-
ion. The membership of the Club was
about 205, which he considered to be a
pleasing factor. As regards the finan-
cial position, he was pleased to say that
the Club showed a satisfactory credit
balance. Referring to the teams, he said
that the first eleven started off very
badly, owing to four or five of their best
players of the previous season not play-
ing. The second eleven did much better,
especially when one considered that the
best players were felled by the first
eleven to make up their own deficiencies.
(Loud applause by the members of the
second eleven.)

Continuing, Captain Wheeler said that
during his association with the Club he
had been very much struck with the extra-
ordinary good manner and energy dis-
played by the working members of the
Club Committee, and in particular he
would like to mention the name of Mr.
Walker. He was always energetic and
was extremely useful in rounding up those
members who were not over anxious in
making their monthly settlements. He
also referred to the good work done by
Mr. Duncan and Mr. Hall. With regard
to the Secretary (Mr. Wheeler) they knew
more about him than he did because he
saw very little of him. (Laughter and
applause.)

NINETEEN YEARS AGO

Mr. McCubbin replying on behalf of
"The Guests," said that Mr. Hall had
mentioned the existence of friendly
antagonism amongst the various clubs.
"I don't know what your feelings are
on this matter," remarked the speaker,
"but my opinion is that friendly
antagonism is absolutely necessary in
good football. I have played football
long enough to know that the man who
plays football and never loses his
temper is not much good. And the man
who loses his temper and does not re-
cover himself before the game is finished
is not much good either." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McCubbin then proceeded to give
a very interesting review of the growth
of football in the Colony. "I arrived
here," he said, "in the latter end of
1905, and at that time the interest in
football did not amount to very much.
There was no league, and with the ex-
ception of a few matches played toward
the close of the Season for the Hong-
kong Shield, the interest amounted to
practically nothing. To give you an idea
of the little interest shown in the game
by the general public I may tell you that
I have seen two or two football matches
played at the Valley and have also seen
members of the Hongkong Golf Club
playing golf at the Valley at the same
time. You can imagine what it would
be like if the same state of affairs existed
now, with South China playing. The
Chinese took little interest in the game
then. If you went down to the Valley
you could count about eight Chinese
watching the game and then their only
expression would be 'Ah-Yah' and the
one who kicked the ball hardest, irrespec-
tive of where it went, was in their
opinion the best player. It will give you
some idea especially when you think of
the crowds who haunt the Valley now-
adays to watch South China play; even
the coolies can tell you when man is off-
side. At least they have their own ideas
about it, and so have we; who is right
or wrong I would not like to say."

ASSOCIATION'S EARLY DAYS.

After announcing that he had taken
over the presidency of the Football
Association (an announcement which was
greeted with applause) Mr. McCubbin
remarked it was in the year 1900, the
year when the Buffs arrived, that the
Association was first formed. The Buffs,
he said, were a very sporting Regiment.
At that time he played for the Y.M.C.A.,
being a much better living man than he
was now. (Laughter.) The Buffs sug-
gested that a league should be formed
and a meeting was held in the Old
Y.M.C.A. Room, and the result was the
formation of the units forming the
first composed of the Buffs, the
Garrison, the R.G.A., the Buffs, the
R.E.S., the Staffing Departments and the
Y.M.C.A. There were no Chinese in it
at the time. In those days the total ex-
penses of running the league amounted
to about £100, which included the cost
of badges, stationery, etc. The expenses
for the last season ran into thousands
of dollars. His reason for telling them
this was to point out that if they were
to have an Association, which the Clubs
would respect, they must have the sup-
port of the Clubs. They aimed at an
Association to which the Clubs could
come and lay their grievances irrespec-
tive of creed or colour. (Hear, hear.)
That could only be done through the
Club's representatives to the Associa-
tion. He wanted to see Club repre-
sentations at the Association meetings,
but he did not want to see them sitting
there holding up their hands, agreeing
with this or that. He wanted them to
express their views at the meetings, for
by so doing they could only hope to get
the best results. He noticed that Capt.
Wheeler and Mr. R. Hall had been
elected to represent Kowloon on the
Association. He had every confidence in
them.

In conclusion Mr. McCubbin referred to
the very valuable service rendered to foot-
ball in the Colony by Mr. May. They
were all very much indebted to him for
all he had done. (Applause.)
During the evening a number of musical
items were rendered.

THE LATE MR. DEAN
WORCESTER.GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD'S
TRIBUTE.

Governor-General Wood last week
issued the following statement to the
Press on the death of Mr. Dean Wor-
cester:

"The death of Dean C. Worcester de-
prives the Philippines of one of its most
useful and highly respected residents.
Mr. Worcester's experience in the Philip-
pines began long before the American
occupation; in fact, long before the re-
volution against Spain, when he came here
as a naturalist. He rendered splendid
consecutive service as a member of the
first commission sent by President McKin-
ley and later as a member of the regular
Philippine Commission. Since severing
his connection with the Government, he
has done much to build up agriculture
and the natural resources of the country.
He has always had a keen interest in the
Philippines and had their best interests
at heart. He always expressed his
opinion honestly and fearlessly, having in
view what he believed to be the best
interests of the people. His death brings
with it a very keen sense of personal loss
to all of us who have known him.

"He was a distinguished scientist, a
man of broad liberal views; and in his
private life he was a model citizen, and
in his public capacity, a great construc-
tive force.

"Dean C. Worcester will always be
known as a great builder, working with
an eye single to the welfare of the people
and the country in which he lived. He
will always be an outstanding figure in
the history of the Philippines."

TWO OPIUM SEIZURES.
AND TWO HEAVY FINES.

Two seizures of illicit opium were made
shortly after ten o'clock on Thursday
night when the third engine (Chinese)
and the compradore's cook in the S.S.
Pa Le were arrested for having in their
possession two packages, one containing
50 taels and the other 20 taels of pre-
pared opium. The engineer was yester-
day fined \$6,000 with the alternative of
12 months. The cook was fined \$2,000
with the alternative of nine months' im-
prisonment.

A boatwoman named Lo Ching, was
charged at the Kowloon Magistracy, yester-
day, with feloniously uttering two \$50
and two \$10 Straits Settlements notes and
a \$10 bank note, knowing them to have
been forged. She was remanded for a
week.

Six men who were arrested on Thurs-
day by Police Inspector Appleton and a
party of police at a tea house in Des
Vaux Road and found in possession of
daggers and guns, were brought before
Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Hongkong
Magistracy yesterday. They were re-
mandered for a week.

The Calendar of the University of Hong-
kong for 1924, a copy of which we have
just received, makes a little volume of
160 pages and contains, besides general
information about the University, full
information concerning the curriculum,
the regulations for matriculation
examinations and for degrees in the
various faculties.

Because their employers interfered with
their labour parade on May Day, some
2,500 workmen from the oil shops in Kong-
moon deserted their employment and have
arrived in Canton. The Military Authori-
ties, who have been pressing men into
military service, should be pleased at the
enlarged opportunity such a consider-
able body of idlers provide.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME MINERS' WAGE DEMANDS.

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

PROFITS NOT LARGE ENOUGH.

MODIFICATION OF 1921 AGREEMENT SUGGESTED.

LONDON, May 9th.

The report of the Court of Enquiry on coal miners' wages says that the profits of the industry are inadequate to meet the increases demanded, but as the miners' claims for the reorganisation of the industry involve a political question with which the Court is incompetent to deal, it suggests a resumption of negotiations with a view to the modification of the 1921 Wages Agreement.

The report adds that it is not really disputed that the Agreement of 1921 failed to provide adequate wages in many of the poorer districts. The real issue is far more fundamental. The miners assert they are entitled to secure full living wages for all engaged in the industry primarily out of the total profits. If these are inadequate, it rests with the mine owners, by altering the organisation of the disposal of the mines' produce, to increase the amount, and if it is still insufficient to pay a wage of this character, the coal mining industry, which is at the foundation of all other industries in the country, requires that other more fundamental measures should be adopted.

The Court, however, is not concerned with the merits of this contention as it is a political question.

MINIMUM WAGE QUESTION.

It was unable to express an opinion in regard to the economic possibility and effect of increasing the price of coal or reducing costs sufficiently to enable the present claim to be met, but from figures before the Court it appears that under the present conditions, the profits of the industry, particularly in some districts, are not sufficient to meet the miners' claim fully. The owners showed an aggregate profit over the whole of the coalfields from October, 1921, to December, 1923, of £37,315,000. It is estimated that had the miners' present claim operated in this period £102,500,000 in additional wages would have been paid.

In any case the Sauey wage of two shillings per shift would alone cost annually as much as the whole profits of 1923.

The report suggests the resumption of negotiations with a view to the modification of the terms of the Agreement of 1921. As this step would appear to offer an immediate and practicable means of effecting a new wages Agreement, it is of the opinion that the provision of a minimum wage should have precedence over the distribution of profits, but cannot specify the conditions in regard to the basis on which that minimum should be fixed.

THE SOVIETS' REVENGE.

RESULT OF MISSION RAID.

Moscow, May 9th.

The Russian Trade Delegation, with the approval of trading circles, has informed Germany that apart from any action by the Soviet Government, it will not participate in the Cologne Fair, which opens on Sunday, or the Leipzig Fair Auction. Furthermore, it will export elsewhere eggs intended for Germany, and will refuse to complete all wheat transactions.

THE FRANC'S FALL.

VARIOUS REASONS ADVANCED.

LONDON, May 9th.

The fall of the franc, which has dropped from 67 to 63 in the past three days, is attributed in London to apprehension in regard to the political situation in France and the effect of the elections in Germany, but Paris papers again allege German manoeuvres.

EARLIER CABLES.

A VOTE OF CENSURE.

MR. CLYNE'S RESOLUTION ON THE MCKENNA DUTIES.

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clyne in announcing that Mr. Baldwin's motion, introduced on May 5th, would be taken on May 12th, said that although the motion was not couched in ordinary terms the Government regarded it as a vote of censure.

A Government defeat on the Budget is always a serious matter, and in view of Mr. Clyne's announcement to-day the Government will be bound to treat a defeat on Tuesday in the conventional way by adjourning the House and considering their position; but the chance of defeat is infinitesimal, as Liberal support of the Government is certain, while the Labourites who favour the McKenna duties are bound to rally to the Government's support after Mr. Clyne's statement.

[Mr. Baldwin will move that it is at present inexpedient to remove the McKenna duties.]

DISARMAMENT OR DOCKYARDS?

THE CASE FOR SINGAPORE.

The desirability of a policy of disarmament on the one hand and the provision of equipment for dockyards on the other, were the main points debated in the naval estimates in the House of Commons.

The Conservatives insisted on the necessity for improving the Singapore Dockyard. Mr. Amery said there was an overwhelming case for modernising at least one dockyard to the east of the Suez Canal. In such an event there was no doubt which should be chosen.

Mr. Amery, replying, said the Government noted with the greatest friendliness and pleasure the American Senate's resolutions as regards a limitation of armaments. It would do everything possible as far as Britain was concerned to show a reciprocal desire to enter into any such negotiation and discussion.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

PREMIER TO HURSTLE MATTERS.

In the House of Commons, asked when the Government would be able to announce the results of the Anglo-Russian conference, sitting in London, Mr. Clyne said he regretted he was unable to foretell the duration of the conference, but the Prime Minister proposed to take the opportunity immediately to hasten its deliberations.

CABINET DECISION ON EMPIRE WIRELESS.

Reuter understands that the Cabinet has reached a decision on the question of Empire wireless, but the time and method of announcing the decision will be left to the Cabinet's wireless committee.

It is understood that the decision adopts the main lines of the Donald report.

GERMANY BUTTS IN.

WHY RUSSO-DUTCH NEGOTIATIONS FAILED.

THE HAGUE, May 9th.

A communique lays the responsibility for the failure of the Russo-Dutch negotiations on Berlin and upon the Russians who, under the most favoured nation clause, refused to grant Holland advantages accorded to other nations who recognised her. The Dutch Government does not intend to go further because it considers the treaty contemplated by Russia would be unsatisfactory from the viewpoint of commerce, navigation, debt and credits.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA FEARED.

THE HAGUE, May 9th.

It is learned that the Dutch Government's desire to come to an early arrangement with Soviet Russia is greatly tempered by the fear of Soviet propaganda in the Dutch Indies.

There is reason to believe that negotiations will eventually be resumed.

U.S. CHANGES ITS MIND.

SENDS A CONSUL TO NEWCASTLE.

LONDON, May 9th.

Mr. Charles Bay Namith, the new American Consul at Newcastle, called on the Lord Mayor and expressed himself as being anxious to co-operate in helpful relations between Britain and the United States.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

EASY WIN FOR YORKS.

LONDON, May 8th.

Yorkshire at Cardiff beat Glamorgan by an innings and 177. Yorkshire compiled 275, and Glamorgan 40 and 50. Kibber took 4 for 17 and 5 for 23, and Macaulay in the first innings 5 for 16.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTERS AMERICAN SERVICE.)

U.S. DIVIDED.

CONTROVERSY OVER PROPOSED JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, May 8th.

The Senate heatedly debated the Immigration Bill. Both sides bitterly assailed the conference report, postponing Japanese exclusion. Messrs. Robinson, Borah, Johnson, Lodge, Reed and others maintained that immigration was a purely domestic matter, and ought not to be made the subject of treaty negotiation.

The Californian Senator Shortridge announced his intention of moving a point of order that the committee exceeded its authority in recommending an extension of the date of the measure, and lowering the barrier against Asiatic immigration.

A message from Cleveland says a plenary session of the United States Chambers of Commerce has unanimously passed a resolution opposing the exclusion of Japanese by legislative enactment.

AN IDEA FROM AMERICA.

WORLD COURT AT THE HAGUE.

WASHINGTON, May 8th.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Lodge in the Senate provides for the establishment of a World Court at the Hague, of which America shall be a member, composed of sixteen judges selected by an electoral commission.

COMPANY MEETING.

SIMPLEX PLASTER CO. LTD.

STATUTORY MEETING.

The statutory meeting of the Simplex Plaster Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the General Managers, the China-American Industrial Development Co., Ltd. Mr. C. B. Shank presided and there were also present: Messrs. C. E. H. Hawk, Chao Yue Teng, Charles L. Shank, Edward D. Shank, W. C. Mark, Wang Tag Yang, Ng Bok and O. B. Raven.

The Chairman said:—This meeting is held under the provisions of the Company's Ordinance of 1911 which requires a report of the position of the Company to be laid before you within three months from the date of incorporation of the Company. The report has been duly circulated among the shareholders, and it contains particulars of receipts and disbursements since the Company was authorised to commence business on April 24th, being the date the accounts were closed for the purpose of preparing the report.

This is all the business to be undertaken at this meeting; but I may, however, take this opportunity of informing you that contracts have been entered into for the purchase of the necessary materials for the manufacture of Simplex plaster. Further, your Directors have been fortunate in securing the services of a leading expert in the manufacture of plaster and gypsum products. I am, therefore, in a position to state that the preliminary arrangements have been satisfactory concluded.

There was no other business before the meeting.

PICTURES WORTH A KING'S RANSOM.

NATIONAL GALLERY'S 4,000 WORKS.

It is just 100 years ago that the British Parliament voted the sum of £25,000 for the purchase of the Ashmolean collection of pictures which formed the nucleus of the National Gallery, a collection of masterpieces which for completeness of representation of European art and tasteful arrangement stands today ahead of the world's picture galleries.

The centenary was celebrated, last month by a reception, at which the guests would be privileged to see a portion of the magnificent Mond Bequest pictures, which will form the most valuable addition made in recent years to the national collection.

It is nothing short of amazing that with the meagre endowment (reduced from £10,000 per annum to £2,000) and with a fund from bequests yielding another £5,000, the National Gallery should have grown from its modest beginnings to the present great collection, of which the nation has every reason to be proud. When the pictures were moved from Pall Mall to Trafalgar-square in 1837 their number was but a modest 150. In 1875 the collection had grown to 626, and now it will not be very long before the fourth thousand is reached.

Private help, bequests and the action of the National Art Collections Fund helped to bring the gallery to its present status. The value of the treasures in Trafalgar-square can scarcely be estimated. Formidable prices were paid for some of the pictures. Thus the "Duchess of Milan" by Holbein was purchased for £72,000, Raphael's "Ansidei Madonna" for £70,000, the "Madame d'Aubray" for £42,775, the "Rokeby Venus" by Velasquez for £45,000, the Titian portrait of Ariosto for £20,000; but these figures fall far short of present-day values, and there are many other works acquired for paltry sums, which would now command a king's ransom.

I believe that a Constitution which enables an (unpaid) cleaner of yesterday to be a Secretary of State to-day is a great contribution.—Mr. J. H. Thomas.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ROWARTH CASE RESULT.

BOTH WOMEN CONVICTED.

12 MONTHS FOR MOTHER; 6 FOR DAUGHTER.

SINGAPORE, May 9th.

The jury have found both accused in the Rowarth case "guilty."

Mrs. Rowarth was sentenced to one year and Mrs. Davis to six months, both with hard labour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ELLERMAN LINE'S NEW RUN.

AUSTRALIA, JAVA AND THE STRAITS.

LONDON, May 9th.

The London Times learns that the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company is taking over the regular steamship service between Australia, Java and the Straits established by the Australian Commonwealth Line, which it is understood has not found the service profitable.

FORECAST OF JAPANESE ELECTION.

BUSINESS MEN'S AMBITIONS.

WOMEN ACTIVELY ASSISTING.

OSAKA, May 9th.

On the eve of the general election business-men here are of the opinion that the result will probably be much like that of the British election of December, namely, the Government will fail to secure a majority and that the seats will be divided among three principal parties, none of which will hold a majority.

The business men's party, which is ambitious of taking over the reins of Government from the professional politicians in order to effect a political house-cleaning naturally have a strong following here, but their chances in other constituencies are regarded as almost negligible.

The present political parties in Japan do not possess distinct platforms, hence the voters' choice is based on personal merits. In this connection, it is interesting to note that many well-known leaders who used to be returned unopposed are now menaced by less-known, younger and more energetic candidates.

There is a remarkable increase in activity among the women. The wives of the candidates in Osaka are conducting a house to house campaign, some assisted by their daughters. Feminine participation in electioneering is not regarded as a sign of their political awakening, but merely indicates their relations to their time honoured attitude of reserve and reticence.

The Eurasian wife of one of the candidates for Osaka is making "stump" speeches on behalf of her husband. The American wife of one of the candidates in Tokyo is also actively helping her husband.

"BILLY" HILL LEAVING CHINA.

DINNER TO POPULAR JOCKEY.

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

The Shanghai Race Club last night gave a farewell dinner to the well-known jockey, Mr. Billy Hill, who is retiring from China this week-end.

AN EDITOR'S ACTION.

NEWSPAPER'S REPLY.

SHANGHAI, May 9th.

The *China Press*, replying to Mr. Webb's action, allege that plaintiff "neglected" failed, and refused to carry out all the duties and obligations which on his part should have been performed.

The company ask that the case be dismissed with costs.

STORMS MAY HOLD UP U.S. FLIGHT.

ROUGH WEATHER NEAR THE KURILES.

PARAMASHIRO, May 9th.

On the 7th instant a terrific storm in the region of the Kurile Islands lasted more than a day, and except for the skillful seamanship and courage those in command, would have destroyed the Japanese and American destroyers. The storms having extended beyond the time they should have abated, the outlook is bad for the American fliers, who are expecting to hop off from Atka towards Atka at the earliest possible moment.

DOISY LEAVES CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 9th.

Doisy has departed towards Akyab.

PORTUGUESE FLIGHT ABANDONED.

SINGAPORE, May 9th.

The Portuguese airmen have abandoned the flight to Macao.

The Portuguese authorities have telegraphed offering to send another machine to India in order to complete the flight.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

LATE ADMIRAL OF CHINA STATION.

TO OPEN SHANGHAI U.I. CLUB.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, who is arriving here on Saturday after an inspection tour of Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow, will open the Union Jack Club on Monday.

WU PEI FU ON THE WIRES.

HIS ADVICE TO PRESIDENT AND DR. WELLINGTON KOO.

PEKING, May 8th.

Wu Pei-fu telegraphed to President Tsao Kun on the 5th inst. expressing the view that at present it is not advisable to make any Cabinet changes.

SINO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Wu Pei-fu has telegraphed to Dr. Wellington Koo assuring the latter of his support in connection with the Russo-Chinese negotiations, which he hopes will be speedily resumed on the basis of the early withdrawal of the Red troops from Unga.

SUN TAN LIN ON TOUR.

PEKING, May 8th.

Sun Tan-lin, ex-Minister of the Interior, who left Loyang on May 5th, is officially visiting Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Hankow.

The object of these visits has not been revealed.

WANG CHEN PING ONLY ASKS FOR LEAVE.

PEKING, May 8th.

Wang Chen-ping has applied for ten days leave.

It is understood that he has given up all intention of resigning.

GUARDING THE YANGTZE VALLEY WATERWAYS.

PEKING, May 8th.

General Tien, Military *Chun* at Nanking, has arrived at Loyang, where he will discuss means for guarding the waterways in the Yangtze Valley.

U.S. SCIENTIST HONOURED AT PEKING.

PEKING, May 8th.

Dr. Maximilian Toch, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the Cooper Institute, New York, who came to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government in order to deliver a course of lectures on wood oils and the means to correct their adulteration, to-day received the degree of Doctor of Science, which has been conferred for the second time by the Government University.

Dr. Toch is proceeding to London this evening *via* Hankow, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Keegan.

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

GOVERNOR MERLIN FETED IN TOKYO.

TOKYO, May 8th.

M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China, who has arrived here and was welcomed by the Government, Municipal officials, Embassy and the leaders of the French colony.

To-morrow M. Merlin will be received in audience by the Prince Regent, and will attend a luncheon to be given in his honour.

Many of the morning papers editorially welcome the visitor as an opportunity for cementing the friendship and economic relations between France and Japan.

A NATION OF NEWSPAPER READERS.

PRAGUE, May 9th.

There have just appeared some interesting statistics regarding the newspapers published in Prague. While there is, for example, one daily newspaper in London to every 200,000 inhabitants (the corresponding figures for other cities being: Berlin and Warsaw, 50,000; Vienna, 85,000; Paris, 75,000; and Rome and Budapest, 70,000), Prague stands ahead from them all with 33,000.

The figures for Prague are nevertheless deceptive. There is a disproportionately small number of provincial journals in Czechoslovakia, so that publication tends to be centred in the capital. Many of the papers which appear there are destined largely for provincial consumption, so that in reality the Prague does not read as much as he would appear to from the statistics.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF FASCISM.

A STUDY IN POLITICAL EVOLUTION.

Writing from Rome on March 22nd a correspondent of a London paper said:—

To-morrow marks the fifth anniversary of the foundation of an association known in 1919 as the *Fasci di Combattimento*, which in 1921 became the Fascist Party and sent some thirty members to Parliament. The spirit, now called Fascism, was engendered at the time of Italy's entry into the war; and the men who had helped to draw her into the war, and bring her through with honour, and glory were the same who assembled on this twenty-third day of March in a little back room in Milan to lay down the principles of a new political creed. Their leader was Mussolini, the revolutionary Socialist, who, like his companions, had plunged into the war because it was "a revolutionary war," out of which he thought a new era might be inaugurated. The Socialist demonstration was still on the front page of *Popolo d'Italia*, Mussolini's paper, until within a few months of the Armistice, and the political programme produced at the first meeting of the Fasci was certainly reminiscent of Socialist and Syndicalist days. Among its items were abolition of the Senate, proportional voting; woman suffrage; a National Assembly to last three years, which, among other things, would regularise the Constitution; partial workers' control in industry; formation of occupational National Councils for labour, industry, social hygiene, etc.; a heavy progressive tax on capital; abolition of episcopal revenues and sequestration of religious property; revision of war contracts and sequestration of 85 per cent. of war profits; the nationalisation of all factories for arms and explosives; and a national foreign policy which would raise the position of Italy in the peaceful competition of civilised nations.

SECOND AND THIRD PHASES.

But by 1923 Mussolini was fighting not Socialism but the Socialists, and for these reasons: because of their anti-war, anti-national attitude, because he knew it was sheer madness ever to think of setting up a Soviet regime in Italy, which depended upon foreign markets, and because the Socialists were in possession of a great number of communes. Mussolini started upon one road to Rome, but soon found himself upon another. Having been pushed to power on the back of the army and of capitalists, tradespeople and landowners who had been thoroughly frightened by the spectre of Bolshevism, he ended by forming a strong reactionary Government with the intention of developing a Nation State. I have heard Russian *emigres* describe the present Fascist Government as "Bolshevism turned upside down."

The third period of the Fascist revolution which founded the Fascist State, is still in progress. It received the sanction of the King and of a cowed Parliament, which was informed that its duration would depend upon its good behaviour. With great ability Mussolini has taken the wind out of many sails by appropriating items from the programmes of other parties, but before starting upon his work of demolition and reconstruction he took the precaution to found a *Milizia* of 300,000 Fascists, armed with machine-guns and rifles, which served the double purpose of bringing roving bands of Black Shirts under discipline, and of ensuring a stable dictatorship for Italy.

THE LAND OF SNOBS.

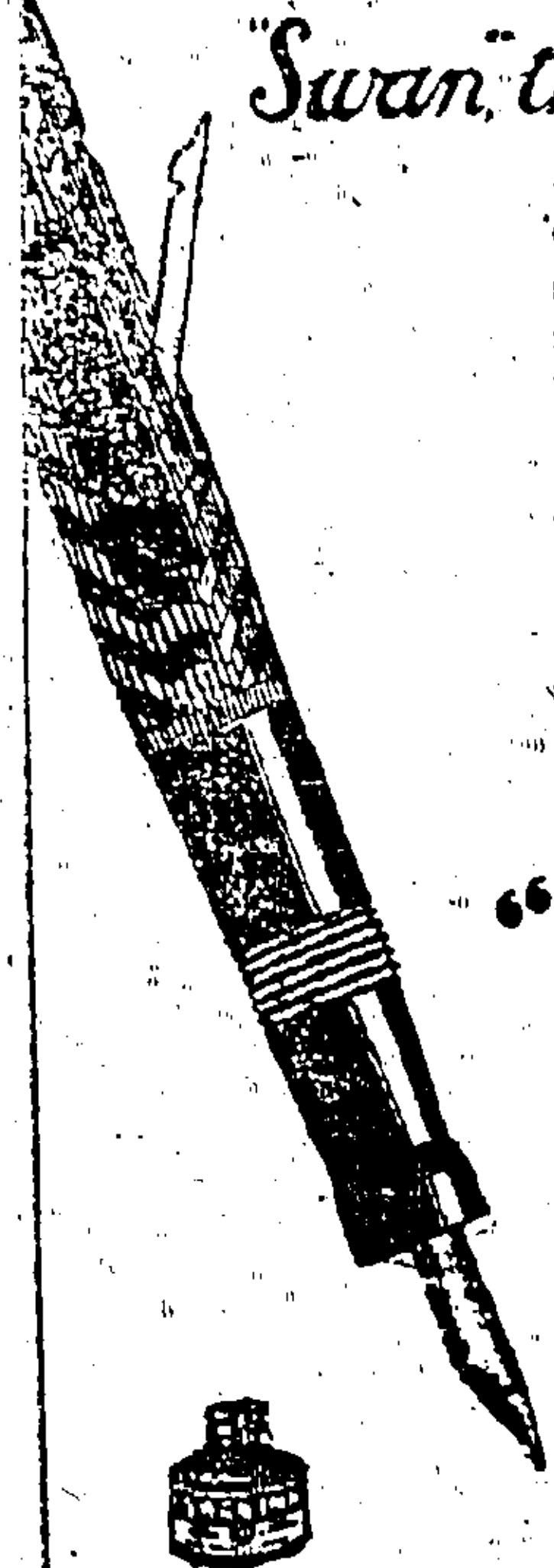
INDIA THE PARADISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

"I think one of the great stumbling blocks to better social understanding amongst Europeans in India is the spirit of 'snobishness' so strong in the present generation," said Colonel J. D. Crawford, Secretary of the European Association, at the Rotary Club meeting; recently, presided over by Rotarian Reid. India, continued the Colonel, had been called the paradise of the middle class, the land of snobs. It had been suggested to him that the beginning of the social difficulties amongst Europeans in India could be traced to the old East India Company, whose jealousy against outside commercial competition from outside sources gave rise to the bitterness of feeling between the officials of the company and outside merchants. A tradition which unfortunately appeared to have continued until the close of the last century as between Government officials and business men. "He did not think that Government officials were blameless in this respect. The apparent importance of their position bred in them a spirit of intolerance towards other walks of life. Hence, however, could also be attached to others, who being snobs within the true definition of the word, had toddled to the temporary position of these 'snobs'." The situation to-day was different, and he felt that if any snobishness did exist, it would be eliminated in the course of time.

A large factor in the problem of European social life, Colonel Crawford said, was the club life, which bred cliquishness and accentuated social differences. He was amongst those who considered that the absence of home life in India and the exploitation of clubs are to some extent responsible for the Europeans' loss of touch with the peoples of India.

Mr. Atkinson referred to the barriers between the trade and commercial communities in Calcutta and pointed out that these barriers did exist because of the difference in ways of thinking between the two sections.

Mr. James depreated the "card dropping" practice, and expressed a preference for the simple systems which prevailed in England where men chose their friends as they pleased regardless of social disparity. —*Calcutta Englishman*.

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DINNER AND DESTINY.

I belong to a club, the principle function of which is to dine once a month, writes Stevie Aumonier in the *Evening Standard*. We have no speeches. At the end of the dinner the chairman makes one or two announcements about future dinners. We then mix up, talk and go home to bed.

This club has a title suggesting that it is a literary club, but it would be just as reasonable to give it a gastronomic title. The success of the original and dazzling idea, however, may be judged by the fact that although we have only been in existence a few years, we have now branches in eleven different countries. Being in Paris last autumn I thought, as, and to my surprise, found that the dinner had been abolished, and had given place to afternoon tea. Now, whereas at our dinners in London we usually have an attendance of about one hundred and twenty, at the Parisian tea party there were seven members present! I asked a member—an Englishman long resident in Paris—why the dinner had been abolished, and he said: "French people don't like dining out in the evening."

An view of one's normal conception of life in what is known as the gay city, this seemed an astonishing statement. But on going into the matter one finds it is substantially correct. The Frenchman prefers to dine at home, or occasionally at a restaurant with his family or friends, but he has never taken kindly to the public dinner, and the man-only dinner is abhorrent to him.

WHEN LONDON SOCIETY.

With the possible exception of New York, there is no city in the world in which the public dinner has been so carefully fostered as London. Every night in the week, in all the big hotels, especially those about Holborn and the City, you will find banqueting halls filled with hundreds of jolly, red-faced gentlemen plugging the long, festering canker of the drink habit, and the names of only vaguely familiar men to them, whom the next day they will have completely forgotten.

Difficult, the Englishman's passion for all social life, and the symbol of his national assurance. If he wants to form a company, celebrate an anniversary, establish a friendship, he begins by arranging a dinner. And the dinner must be continued according to a strict code. King Edward obtained the title of the Peacemaker largely because he saw the constructive and ameliorative value of good dinners. If some politician or foreign diplomat became a little obstreperous, he would invite him to dinner. The dinner being over, and the port having passed, he would light a cigar about the size of a railway sleeper and say: "Now, sir, what about all this?"

The Englishman in some lonely outpost of civilisation, surrounded by black men, and wild beasts, dresses for dinner, and thus makes the gesture of a dominant stability. The very extreme of this is London. He goes to Westminster. He's not going to stand any nonsense from these housebores. He's going to do this, that, and the other. And then suddenly he finds himself dining somewhere. He is in an atmosphere of lacquer furniture and pretty women. Some women coming of a long line of bourgeois, and smelling faintly of opium, says to him:—

"Oh, Mr. K—, we think you're so charming and clever, or witty, or that sort of thing. He clutches the arm of his chair. He struggles to concentrate upon the mission of his preconceived purposes. But the angle shifts a little. It is bound to shift. After many dinners, he finds that the angle has shifted more than he realised. The dinner is too much for him. Concrete abstractions become mellowed by the gentle nuances of his individual experience. If he is to reform humanity, he must go to the desert, where there's nothing to eat but sand."

Someone may urge: "What about the people who have no dinners?"

The people who have no dinners are not a part of the social system. They are accidental. The majority of people do have dinners, whether in a cabman's shelter, or in the Carlton Club, and the dinner is involved in their destiny. For it is not by the scale of either quantity or quality of the food we consume that we judge the social standard, but by the manner in which the ceremonial is conducted. If the issue as between diners lies between those who had no dinner or those who can be hardly said to dine—say the inhabitants of a slum in Rotherhithe—and the inhabitants of Park Lane, the matter would be serious indeed.

But what does the situation is the fact that there are people in intermediate neighbourhoods, like Camden Town and Kilburn, who are trying to conduct their dinner in a more spiritually significant way than their neighbours. Garçon and Panurge, we are taught to understand, dine separately, but their table manners would not have been tolerated even in Shepherd's Bush. I was reading an eighteenth century book on table manners, recently. One injunction was that, when you are a guest, you should not "smell the meat upon your fork before putting it into your mouth."

DINING THE DEAL.

In these days we are even more cunctious. When you are invited out to dinner, you might imagine that dinner was what you were invited out for. But *not at all*. The dinner—and it may be a most elaborate dinner—is the one subject that is utterly ignored. You talk above it airily and disdainfully. Servants hand you dishes and you help yourself in a pre-occupied manner, as though eating were vulgar, and you are merely subscribing to a ritual. Of course, when you get home you may say to your wife, "What an abominable dinner!" and she may reply, "Yes, wasn't the soup awful?" and you may analyse it in detail. But that is neither here nor there. It does not detract from the humanising and broadening effect of dining with your friends and even with your enemies.

One of the secrets of the success of the British Commonwealth has been the skillful use that is always made of dinners, both public and private. It is a weapon more powerful than submarines, aeroplanes, or armies. I'm sorry that the French branch of our club has fallen back on tea.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S PIMPLES

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned at Night. Was Very Restless.

"My baby had a breaking out of small pimples and blotches on his face and hands. Later the skin began to peel off, leaving the affected parts very tender. The pimples itched and burned at night causing him to be very restless. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using he got relief. I purchased more which completely healed him in three weeks." (Signed) Mrs. A. Henry, 140, Boundary Rd., St. Helen's, Lancs., Eng.

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Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Sold everywhere. For export, please send five shillings. Y. Henry & Sons, Ltd., 17, Cannon St., London, E.C. 4. Also for mail order with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without hurt.

Acidity, The Cause Of Indigestion.

Once got rid of acidity, and away go indigestion, gastritis, sickness or whatever form your stomach trouble may take. To banish harmful stomach acidity it is only necessary to take a simple antacid product known as Bismarck Magnesia. This preparation stops all trace of acid fermentation the instant it enters the stomach; it prevents even the possibility of pain and ensures that your food will do you good. Doctors recommend Bismarck Magnesia; hospitals use it, and grateful people everywhere recommend it in the hope that others will be spared the torture that they once endured. Let it help you—any chemist can supply this remedy at little cost in either powder or tablet form. When buying be sure to see the word "BISMARCK" in an oval device on the wrapper if you want the one SURE remedy for your stomach disorder.

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We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1849 but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantage of wide experience and ensuring their requirements being promptly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

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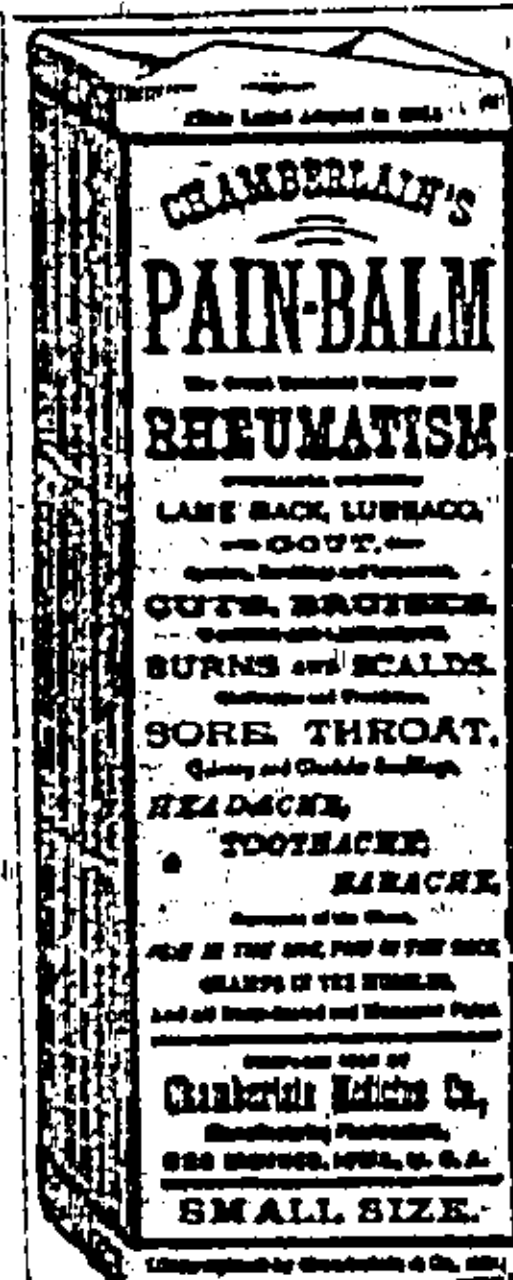
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Cures

Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pains in the Side and Chest, Burns, Scalds, Sore Muscles, Headache, Toothache, Cuts and Bruises.

Sold Everywhere.

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PLEASURE HOUSE DE-LUXE

Commencing MAY 10th to 14th, at 5.15 and 9.15 P.M.

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A TALENTED COMPANY OF HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED

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5 DAYS ONLY.

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"SLIM SHOULDERS"

7 Parts.

ADMISSION:

BOX (to hold Six Persons)...	\$15.00	STALLS ...	\$1.50
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Across Canada

ON YOUR WAY HOME

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VIA

MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYERN" ... on or about the 26th May.

S.S. "EMIL KIRCHOFF" ... on or about the 3th Aug.

FARES FROM HONGKONG TO NAPLES:

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Only Cabin Class Accommodation Available.

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THE WORLD'S MOST PERILOUS CAMERA EXPEDITION.

LUXURY.

END IT AND YOU END PROGRESS.

Day after day, says a writer in a Home paper, one reads in the papers the "luminations" of ardent Socialists against the "luxuries" of the well-to-do. But, having closely studied a considerable number of these diatribes, I have come to the conclusion that the definition of the word luxury may be made to include almost anything. In short, it includes everything that one can't afford. It is a relative term, and if the Socialists were logical they ought to assert that everything save the bare means of existence is a luxury. No doubt it is in a sense, but I venture to think that the levelling-down process which would result from the elimination of luxury would end by doing away with all progress.

For what is a luxury to one generation is almost a necessity to the next, and the general comfort and convenience of life only advance from age to age because of the initiative and invention called into being by the wants of the richer classes.

TAKE A BATH.

Fifty years ago a bathroom was a luxury, now it is a necessity. But if no one had been allowed luxuries fifty years ago, no one would have been having bathrooms to-day.

The true Socialist State would undoubtedly be a State of complete stagnation. There would be no incentive to excel at anything and the dead level of existence would tend inevitably to atrophy men's brains. If mankind were naturally Socialistic this would not be so, but the whole teaching of history proves that mankind is individualistic.

MAN IS AN INDIVIDUALIST.

It is all very well to say that society ought to be different, but the obvious answer is that things are what they are because man is what he is—an individualist. Indeed, if he were not an individualist he would never have reached his present state of intellectual development.

Everybody deprecates the unemployment that is now rife, but I would like to ask the Socialists how long they are going to let it go on to help unemployment.

The luxury trades keep millions of people employed all over the world—study the figures of our imports and our exports—and it is quite certain that if we did away with them we should bring about disaster, as happened in Russia, for the mere sake of a high-sounding theory that won't work.

The Socialists are always imagining that they can change the basic character of mankind; but whatever else they can do, they can't do that.

If they want a Utopia they must find Utopians, not human beings. Also, if I may suggest, they should behave in a rather more Utopian manner themselves.

OSTENTATION.

They should not, for instance, make furious attacks on "luxuries" without having any idea of what they mean. Nobody denies that there are foolishly ostentatious people, but that failing, in one form or another, is common to individuals in all classes. It is not a prerogative of the rich.

I am not an advocate of vulgar display, nor do I know anybody who is, but I cannot imagine why Socialists should denounce as luxuries the things they cannot or do not wish to possess. It seems to me a form of tyranny, and also, I may add, of stupidity.

If we are to be bound down by other people's definitions of what constitutes luxury we shall finish up by discovering that everything save dry bread and sackcloth is a luxury. And then, as I said before, good-bye to progress.

A NEW AIRSHIP.

VIENNA STORY OF A REMARKABLE INVENTION.

A Vienna journal reports that Dr. Raimund Naimfuer, who is well-known in aviation circles, has invented a new flying airship of remarkable possibilities. By means of its "pulling" carrying-planes, it can, owing itself upwards, vertically, without any start, even in calm weather when there is no wind. Thanks to an "organ of equilibrium" built into the airship, the new machine is declared to be automatically secure against rushing downwards. It is stated that the airship is able to land everywhere almost vertically.

The journal adds that it will become the cheapest means of conveyance in the world. A committee is inviting subscriptions for 50,000 Swiss francs, another 50,000 being reserved for a big financier. The paper reports that the Whitehead Works Company have declared their willingness to construct trial airships at cost price.

SENSATIONAL LIBEL ACTION.

The Daily Express understands that what is likely to be one of the most sensational political libel actions for many years is now down for hearing in the Law Courts.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is suing Sir Sankaran, Nair, member of the Government of India and of the Council of the Secretary of State. The action is connected with the shooting at Amritsar during the Punjab Rebellion in 1919, and relates to a book on India written by Sir Sankaran Nair.

The words especially complained of are contained in the following passages:—

The recruitment of non-Mohammedans went up, and was due to the terrorism of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Before the reforms it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor, to commit the atrocities in the Punjab we know so well.

Lord Chelmsford, ex-Viceroy of India, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is expected to be one of the principal witnesses for Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Evidence from a large number of witnesses has already been taken by commission in India.

A WORLD-WIDE TROUBLE—INDIGESTION.

AND THE WORLD-WIDE REMEDY—MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

There are some healthy and fortunate people who know indigestion only by name, but the vast majority of us have a touch of this distressing ailment at some time or other. Our modern habit of doing everything in a hurry leaves the stomach little repose, and we can't always spare the time to eat our meals slowly and rest a little while afterwards. As we ought to do to give the digestive organs time to assimilate the food and obtain from it the full nourishment it contains.

Only a strong, healthy stomach can stand the conditions of modern life, and if you wish to avoid pains after eating, a sense of fulness and weight, flatulence and all the other miseries, you must keep your stomach healthy and strong, fit to carry out its digestive duties, easily and naturally.

If for any reason your stomach loses tone and efficiency, take the World-wide Remedy for digestive disorders, the ideal stomach and liver tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it daily after your meals for a while, and note the improvement in your health—the increase of your vigour. No other remedy before the public possesses its splendid power of toning up and strengthening the stomach and of greatly stimulating the action of the liver and bowels. No other medicine is half so good as a remedy for digestive disorders.

A good many people would not mind indigestion so much if it only meant feeling a little less vigorous. It's the pain and distress of indigestion, added to the weakness and the wasting of force that makes this common complaint so hard to bear. If you suffer in this way, you naturally want to get well again as quickly as you can, and the best way and the shortest way is to take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

The Syrup is not a cure all. It owes its success to the fact that it contains the medicinal extracts of more than ten roots, herbs and leaves, which, in combination, have a remarkably beneficial effect in toning up and strengthening the organs of digestion. Thus Mother Seigel's Syrup restores these organs to working order, clears out of the system the poisonous products of indigestion and enables you to gain nourishment from food, the only way in which it can be gained. But if you are wise, you will not wait until you suffer from indigestion, you will be guided by the experience of the thousands of people who avoid the consequences of stomach and liver troubles by just taking thirty drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup whenever they feel the slightest tendency to indigestion, or have partaken heartily of food which might disagree with them. Mother Seigel's Syrup never fails them, and it won't fail you. For fifty years it has been and still is the favorite family medicine of world-wide repute. The Syrup is also sold in tablet form. R. 304.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
MANILA via AMOY	"SUANG"	Saturday, 10th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"SUANG"	Sunday, 11th May, 1 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 12th May, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 13th May, 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 14th May, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 15th May, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 16th May, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHUSANG"	Saturday, 17th May, 10 a.m.
HANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUSANG"	Saturday, 17th May, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 17th May, Noon.
TSIENTSIN	"TAISANG"	Sunday, 18th May, 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 21st May, 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NANSANG"	Wednesday, 21st May, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 24th May, 1 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"POOKSANG"	Sunday, 25th May, 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Tientsin Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Hongkong.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Monday, 12th May, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
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Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
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Vessel.	One Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hong.	Discharges.
"GLENAPP"	17th May	"GLENHARRY"	7th June	
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	30th May			
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th June			

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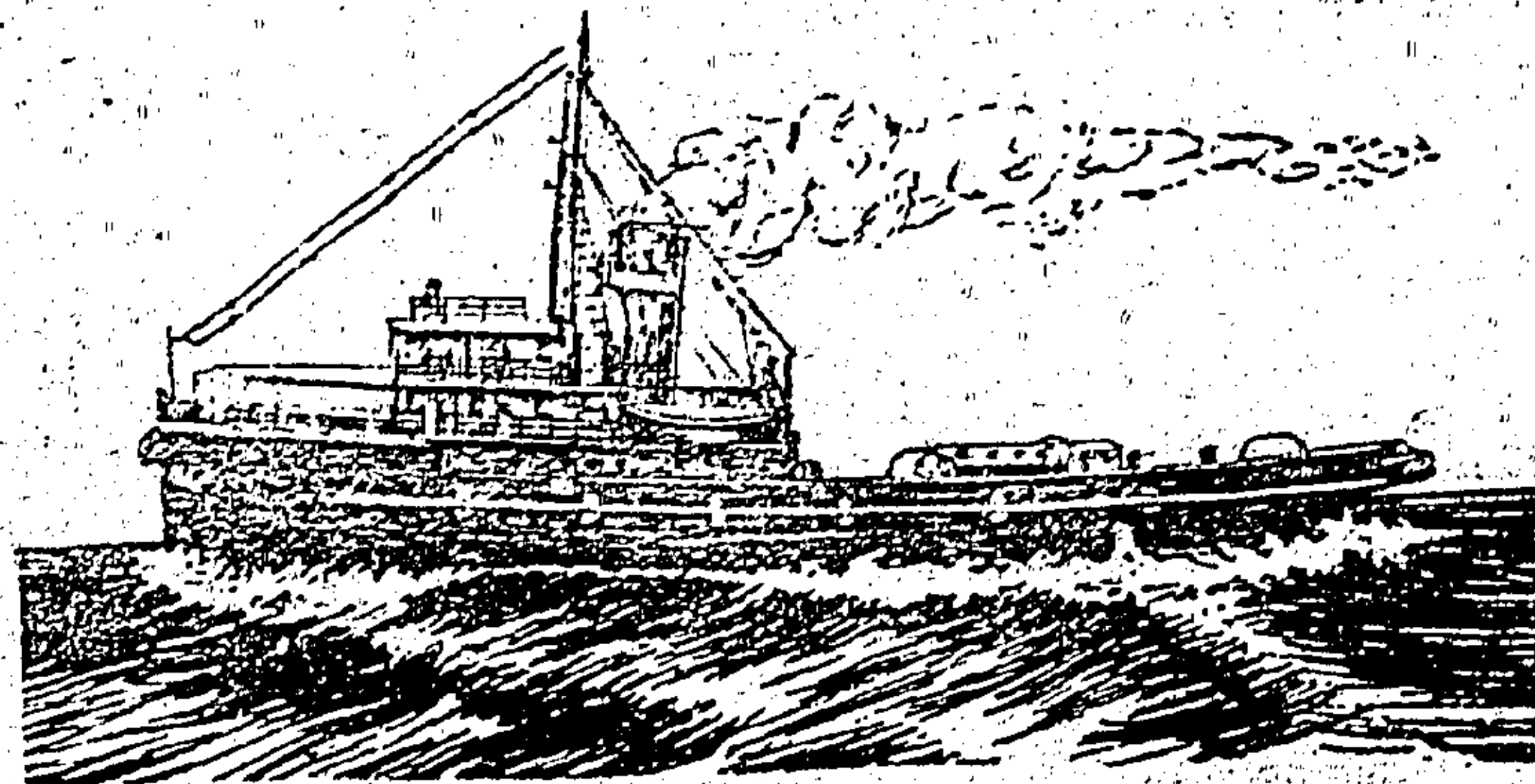
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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

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PASSENGER SERVICE.
 "KOSMO" ... 19th May ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
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FARES TO LONDON.
 1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 3rd Class "A" ...
 NOTE—Particularly Charge of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamers.

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Sailings from Hongkong

"CITY OF GRAN" ... 11th May ...
 "CANFA" ... 21st May ...
 "KASAMA" ... 31st May ...
 "DIOMED" ... 11th June ...

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
CHAMBERD	...	...	11th May
PAUL LECAT	...	...	18th May
ASORE LEBON	...	...	25th May
AMBOISE	10th Apr.	12th May	9th June
CHANTILLY	28th Apr.	29th May	22nd June
ANGERS	5th May	9th June	6th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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A Class (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ... 3rd Class ...

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

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"SI-KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. S. Tarnhill ... 13th May, at 1 p.m.
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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

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Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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SS. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... 16th May ...
 SS. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... 14th June ...
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 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	15th May, Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"FLASSY"	7,425	17th May, Noon	Mars, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,953	24th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
"NAGPORE"	5,333	27th May	Mars, London & Antwerp
"KALKA"	9,097	31st May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"ALIPURE"	5,373	13th June	do.
"SICILIA"	6,340	14th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	23rd June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUFAN"	10,911	28th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KALKA"	9,098	12th July	do.
"SICILIA"	6,340	22nd July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,911	28th July	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	do.
"KALKA"	9,098	30th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	4th Oct.	do.
"KALKA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	1st Nov.	Mars, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,948	25th May	Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
"TORILIA"	6,905	13th June	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	28th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd July	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co. Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SICILIA"	6,340	15th May	Shanghai
"KASHMIR"	8,953	17th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILIA"	6,905	24th May	Moji & Kobe.
"MORUA"	10,000	31st May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th May	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th June	do.
"SOUFAN"	6,098	11th June	Shanghai.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,340	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	28th July	Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July	Shanghai.
"KALKA"	9,098	12th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUFAN"	10,911	22nd Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	30th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MORUA"	10,000	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	30th Oct.	do.
"SOUFAN"	10,911	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	18th Oct.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	1st Nov.	do.
"KALKA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Nov.	do.
"KALKA"	9,098	30th Nov.	do.
"MORUA"	10,000	13th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departures
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 10th May, 10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TAI HING"	On 10th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & KIANTSIN	"KUEI CHOW"	On 10th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZE CHUEN"	On 11th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"HUNAN"	On 12th May, 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"LU CHOW"	On 12th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"YUNNAN"	On 13th May, 2 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANG"	On 13th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 13th May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
	"CHING KIANG"	On 16th May, D.L.
	"KWANG CHOW"	On 20th May, 2 p.m.
	"KING YUAN"	On 21st May, 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Peking). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooning.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. 1st & Am. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	23rd May	28th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

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OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

SS. "SILVIO PELLICO" ... Sails about 1st June.

SS. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 3rd June.

SS. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 29th June.

SS. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 3rd July.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

SS. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 11th May.

SS. "AUSSA" ... Sails about 4th June.

SS. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 7th June.

SS. "SILVIO PELLICO" ... Sails about 4th July.

SS. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 8th July.

SS. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 7th August.

* Cargo only.

RATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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Leave Hongkong 18th May

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U.S.S. "West Montop" ... Due Hongkong 18th June

Leave Hongkong 19th June

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For HAIPHONG via Keelung & Fankai ... on or about 22nd May.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy ... on or about 15th May.

For TAIKWA MARU ... on or about 15th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office ... S. MITARAI, Agent.

No. 37, Bonham Strand West.

Tel. Central No. 115.

